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WOOLSON & CO.'S

CATALOGUE

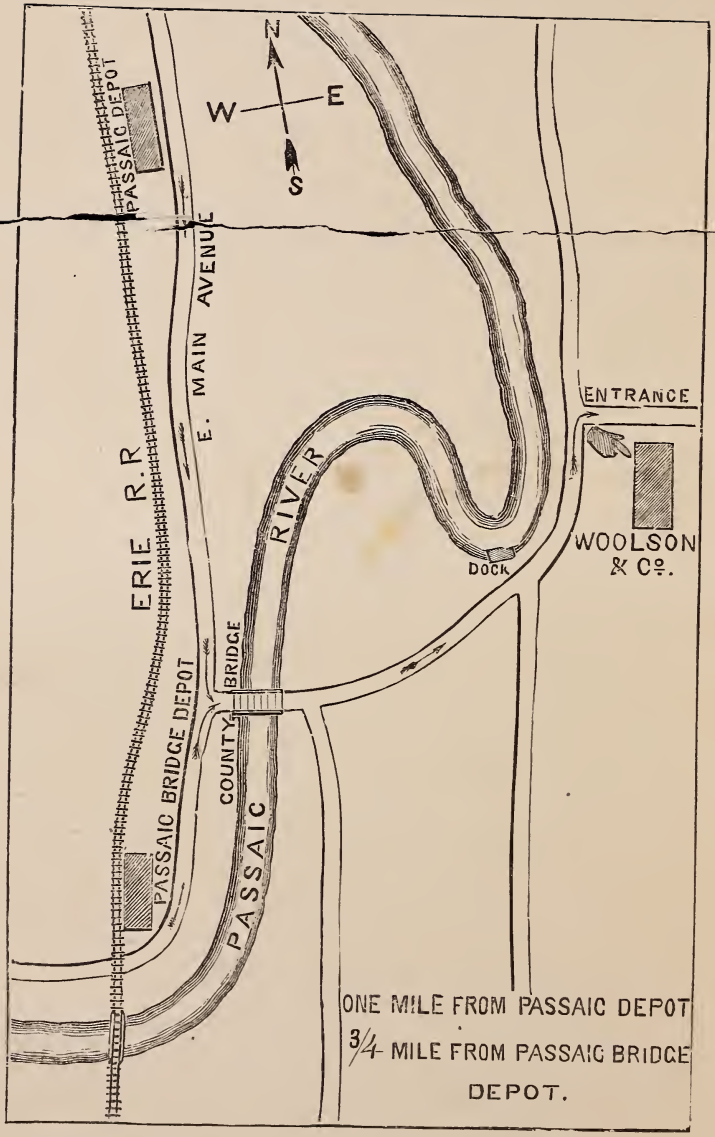
OF

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, *BULBS, FERNS,* AND CLIMBERS.

SPRING OF 1884.

PASSAIC, N. J.
DRAWER E,
U. S. A.

GUSTAV LAUTER, Printer, 64 Ann Street, New York.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PREFACE.

We once more present our friends and customers with a new Catalogue of our specialties, Hardy Plants and Bulbs, and would say that we can look back with pleasure upon the liberal and friendly support we have uninterruptedly enjoyed for the past seven years, and we trust that our present efforts will meet with equally good results upon the publication of this our Eighth Annual Catalogue.

Our customers will probably have noticed that we have maintained the same size of page throughout all the different editions of our Catalogues. This size seems to us to be the best and most convenient for carrying in the pocket, and the type we always intend to have clear and easily to be read, while the paper is of such a quality as to display the good printing to the best advantage. Another matter which has seemed not unimportant in a catalogue of this kind is, that it is always sent out flat; the usefulness of a catalogue or pamphlet of any kind is well nigh destroyed by having it rolled up or folded, thus leaving it anything but convenient for ready reference, and by sending out in envelopes this difficulty is entirely avoided.

We feel gratified to know that the cultivation of Hardy Perennials is growing year by year, and that these once despised plants are now no longer looked down upon by cultivators. It has been, and will continue to be our aim to secure all the really good and desirable plants in our line as soon as offered abroad, by which means alone can we expect to occupy a high position as dealers and growers of Hardy Plants. A few years since no stock of the best Hardy Perennials could be found in the United States, although every nurseryman kept a few of the commoner varieties in limited quantities, and it was not until we commenced to make a specialty of these plants in 1877 that cultivators were able to procure a supply of them or realized their intrinsic worth for garden and lawn decoration. During the past seven years we have introduced many new and desirable plants as well as older but equally good varieties, among them we mention the Scarlet Clematis, our new set of Japanese Irises, many new Lilies, Narcissuses and other bulbous plants.

Last year we published our list of bulbs with our Spring Catalogue, but this year we have decided to issue a bulb catalogue for the Autumn trade, which will appear in July, and will be mailed to all our custumers without their writing for it. We, however, include in this catalogue bulbs for spring planting or such half hardy bulbs as will require to be placed in the greenhouse or cellar during the winter.

PRICES. We quote prices by the hundred for the more common plants and bulbs, so that those of our friends who wish to plant in considerable quantities will be able to do it at very reasonable rates. On orders at the one hundred rate we do not allow any discount, as this discount only applies to orders at the single and dozen rates: 25 will be

sent at the hundred rate, but only by express, unless postage is remitted to cover the amount of postal charges. We advise our customers, where it is possible, to have their plants sent by express, as larger plants can be sent in most cases, and extras are added towards express charges. We endeavor to treat our customers in a liberal way, and pack in the best manner; but, if at any time, owing to the rush of orders, we make any mistakes, we will cheerfully rectify them as far as we are able upon immediate notice of the same.

SHIPPING. We usually begin shipping orders the latter part of March, according to the season, and continue until the ground freezes up in November or December. We, however, keep a good stock of plants in pots in our frames, cellars and greenhouses, so that foreign orders and those from southern localities can be executed at any time earlier or later than the above dates. We cannot send by mail to Canada and the British Provinces, unless the packages weigh less than 8 ounces; but we can send at low rates by express or through freight. Eighteen express trains leave Passaic daily for New York and an equal number for the West, and we have every facility for shipping by through fast freight lines. The express offices at Passaic, are the United States, Del. L. & W., and Merchants' New York & Passaic Express, the charges of which on express matter to New York vary from 25 to 40 cents per 100 pounds. We will, however, ship to New York in care of any company desired.

HOW TO REMIT. Send small amounts by Money Orders or Postal Notes drawn on the Post Office at Passaic, N. J. Fractional parts of a dollar may be sent in Postage Stamps, which should not be fastened to the paper, but enclosed loose in an envelope. Large sums should be sent in checks payable to our order with exchange on New York, if possible.

THE TELEPHONE connects our office with the express offices in Passaic, and also with New York City and vicinity, so that orders by Telephone or Telegraph reach us promptly. Our Telephone number is "Passaic 30."

VISITORS. We are always glad to see our friends and customers at our nursery every week-day, and will extend to them every facility for seeing our plants and selecting their orders. The latter part of the week will be most convenient for us, as we only ship near by orders by express then and are able to devote more time to visitors. Our grounds are easy of access, being on the main line of the New York Lake Erie & Western R. R., formerly the Erie, three-quarters of a mile from Passaic Bridge Station and one mile from Passaic Centre Station. At the latter place carriages are waiting to meet every train. Trains leave nearly every hour in the morning for Passaic from Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers Street, and from the foot of West 23d St.; Passaic can be reached via Del. L. & W. R. R., but the distance is one mile more than by the Erie.

The map given on the first page will show the situation of our nursery and roads by which to reach it.

☞ *This catalogue cancels all other prices, and customers should select* ONLY *from this, in order to avoid confusion.*

WOOLSON & CO.,

LOCK DRAWER E. PASSAIC, N. J.

INTRODUCTORY.

We ask your attention to our special catalogue of *Herbaceous* and other *Hardy Plants.*

It will be found to contain many plants that have been favorites from early gardening times, and still hold a place in popular favor—eminently the people's, or everybody's plants.

There are also numerous new things, that have been introduced but a few years, but have come to stay.

Besides, there are some of promise never before offered in this country.

When we see in foreign journals and catalogues, plants praised in the most glowing terms, our gratification at seeing the attractive novelty accredited to the United States, is somewhat qualified, when we remember that they cannot be found in any private garden, and probably in no commercial establishment in this their native country. This catalogue contains a number of *native* plants, introduced for the reason that they are *good.*

It may be asked why we make a specialty of Hardy Plants. It is the tendency of all kinds of business to subdivide, and while general florists and general nurserymen keep a few of these plants, they find it impracticable, in the press of other business, to keep up a full stock, as to do it properly requires a distinct department. Indeed, our attempt to make a specialty of these plants and supply the increasing demand for them is due more to the solicitation of those in "the trade" than to any other cause.

These are good reasons for making the propagation and supplying of Hardy Plants a distinct branch of commercial horticulture. The different kinds require a great variety of treatment in propagation, and one must know the peculiar demands of each. The rough division of a clump with the spade to supply a plant, often results in giving the customer a large mass of stems and very little root, and the piece, when planted, is hardly more than a cutting, which may grow in time, and may not. Our aim is to supply plants with *good roots*, which if not so large as a portion of a clump, will be sure to grow, and in a short time make a better plant. This we do by raising from seeds, cuttings, or such other means as the particular plants require.

Our list contains only tested kinds. A much larger number than is here offered are under trial, and those found desirable will be added in future.

No one who has not undertaken to preserve a large collection of these plants with accurate names, is aware of the difficulties attending it. We have endeavored, at the risk of differing with others, to observe botanical accuracy in nomenclature.

In placing the plants in alphabetical order, we have followed the systematic, or botanical names; to do this with their popular names would lead to great confusion, as many plants have two, three, or more. For the convenience of those who prefer the English, or common names, we present an index of these.

If any of our friends wish for hardy plants not contained in this catalogue, they will please make their wants known, as we have a great number of which the stock is not sufficiently large to warrant placing them in the catalogue.

Native plants are above referred to, and we would encourage our friends to bring such of these as are desirable into their gardens or grounds. It may be thought this advice is against our own interests as plant-sellers, but this is not so, as the love for plants is never satisfied, and it is generally those who have the most that buy the most. Aside from any other consideration, we have found so much satisfaction in bringing native plants into cultivation,

that we would point out a new source of pleasure to all lovers of plants. To aid in this matter, we shall be very glad to name native plants for those who will forward proper specimens to our address, from any part of the country, enclosing postal-card or stamp for a reply.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

We propose to sell (and buy) for cash, and for cash only.

Money may be sent in Registered Letters, or in Postal Money-Orders upon the Postmaster at Passaic, N. J.

☞ Please Notice. Write your Name, Post-office, County, and State, *all* of them plainly. We have known several cases in which orders and money have been sent, and the writer had omitted to *sign* his own name. The name of the State is often omitted, and unless the postmark happens to be very legible, there is no clue to the writer.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

The postal laws allow plants, etc., to be sent by mail, up to the weight of four lbs. in one parcel. Having had much experience in forwarding plants by mail, we can pack in such a manner as to insure all possible safety. Plants sent by mail must necessarily be limited in size, and we advise all, where practicable, to have their

PLANTS SENT BY EXPRESS,

if for no other reason than because we can generally give larger plants, and are not obliged to remove all the earth to avoid its weight. We make no chargefor packing, and will put in extra plants to cover the express charges, except for unusual distances and localities.

ORDER EARLY.

A share of our stock is in the open ground, and it is desirable that we know how much must be taken up before growth begins. Of some choice things the stock is limited, and as orders will be filled in the order of their receipt, the earlier ones will be most likely to be filled satisfactorily.

OUR COLLECTIONS

are arranged to give satisfactory selections for the sums named, and to furnish plants at a much cheaper rate than when the purchaser makes his own selection of varieties.

INDUCEMENTS.

Those who order plants amounting to $5, at the catalogue prices, may select, in addition, other plants to the amount of $1, and so on for each additional $5. N. B.—This does not apply to the collections in which the largest discount is already made.

FINALLY AND PARTICULARLY.

Having commenced in this business, we expect to continue in it, and we propose to give such satisfaction to each purchaser that when he has once dealt with us, he will continue to do so. To this end we ask our correspondents to aid us. If anything appears unsatisfactory in our dealings with them, we ask them to give us at once an opportunity to set the matter right, by immediately informing us of the cause of dissatisfaction, as we are well aware that no possible care will absolutely and always avoid errors and omissions. Moreover, we propose to be as careful with small orders as with large. If the catalogue contains but one plant that you desire, send for that one. If a neighbor, or a distant friend is a lover of, and cultivator of plants, give his address, that we may send him a catalogue.

DIFFERENT WAYS IN GARDENING.

WHAT ARE HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS?

As this catalogue is devoted mainly to Hardy Herbaceous Perennial Plants, it is proper to explain what they are. The term hardy is sufficiently well understood; perennial plants are those which live from year to year, and do not die off at the end of one year, like *annuals*, or at the end of two years, like *biennials*. But shrubs and trees are perennials, and to distinguish those plants of which the stem dies down every year, while the root remains alive for many years, they are called *herbaceous* perennials, as they have herb-like stems.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

It is sometimes difficult to draw the line between herbaceous perennials and some of the woody perennials, or shrubs. Many of the low-growing shrubs are quite in place in the herbaceous bed, as are a number of plants which are only half shrubs, the lower part of the stem becoming woody, while the upper part remains green and dies down in winter.

As proper associates for the herbaceous plants we have included several fine shrubs, and woody climbers, believing that both these would be more generally cultivated if people knew which were the desirable kinds.

A SHORT TALK ON GARDENING.

Within the last twenty or twenty-five years new fashions have been introduced in gardening. The "Massing" or "Bedding" styles, unknown to old gardeners, have been introduced, in which whole beds, or parts of beds, are filled with plants of one kind, which by their flowers, or brightly-colored foliage, produce a brilliant effect. Plants with strongly contrasting colors set closely in lines, form what is called "ribbon-planting," and is often very effective. In this style of gardening, ornamental designs, sometimes large and elaborate, are worked out in flowers and foliage of different colors. The plants used in this kind of planting are mostly greenhouse kinds, such as Pelargoniums or Geraniums, Coleuses, and many others, and some annuals are used. There are not very many herbaceous perennials that can be thus employed, though some are suited to this work. When this style of gardening was first introduced abroad, it became immensely popular, and all plants not capable of being used in bedding, fell into such neglect that many were in danger of being lost to cultivation. Since then a reaction has taken place, and while bedding will always be practised, other kinds of gardening now receive, and are likely in the future to receive, more attention than they have had of late.

SUB-TROPICAL GARDENING

is another recent style, in which plants are valued more for the beauty of their form and the grace of their foliage, than for their flowers. In gardening in this style, plants of various classes are used; Palms, Bananas, and others from the hot-house; Castor-oil plants and other tall-growing annuals, and

several hardy herbaceous plants, and even shrubs and some trees are brought into the service.

THE WILD GARDEN

is still another modern style, in which a place is set apart for such hardy plants as will take care of themselves. This is a kind of gardening which those who have abundant room and a real love for plants can follow with much pleasure, as by setting apart a nook, they can bring into it all the attractive native wild plants they meet with, as well as such hardy perennials from other countries, as are likely to make themselves at home.

THE MIXED BORDER.

This is the oldest style of flower-gardening. In this, each plant stands on its own merits, and is not planted for its effect in a mass. It is what is known as the "old-fashioned" style of gardening, in which plants are set and cared for for the love of them. In this all classes of plants find a place, including perennials of all kinds, biennials, annuals, tender plants from the greenhouse and window, and even low shrubs. Because the contents of such a bed are varied, it need not be without order; if it is surrounded by a path, then the taller-growing plants are placed in the center, with the lowest at the edges, and those of intermediate hight between; if the path is on one side, only then the tallest plants should be at the rear. Each of these different styles of gardening has its place, and it is not necessary in advocating one to decry another, as each is best suited to particular localities and circumstances. In advocating the mixed border, we merely claim that it will meet the wants of more people in moderate circumstances, than any other kind of flower-gardening. And those who really love flowers, as individuals, can take more pleasure in cultivating them where they can reach their full development, than when they are crowded into a mass, to produce a particular effect of color.

WHY HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS SHOULD BE CULTIVATED.

The first reason is, for their beauty. They afford not only a great variety in habit of the plant, but much diversity and beauty of foliage, while the flowers present an interminable variety in form and color. In time of blooming they range from the earliest spring to latest autumn, and by a proper selection a continuous bloom can be kept up during the entire season.

Another reason is their permanence. When the foliage fades, or the frost ends their career, that is not the last of them, but we know that they will appear the following spring in new strength and beauty.

Another reason is, they pay good dividends. One can give away the increase, and still be as rich as he was before; at the same time he can do good to his neighbors and friends by adding to their enjoyments. They are but little trouble, is a reason that will commend itself to many. When once planted, they may usually be left for three or four years, and in some cases much longer. They are generally abundant bloomers, and many are excellent for cut flowers.

WHY THEY ARE NOT GENERALLY CULTIVATED.

The chief reason has been the difficulty in procuring them. Dealers have not kept anything like a general stock, and most cultivators are too impatient to start with the seeds. This is especially the case with novices, who have hardly the patience to wait for annuals to bloom, but to sow seeds and

cultivate the plant for one or two seasons before its flowers appear, is something that very few will do.

Fashion has much to do with gardening, and fashion has of late years been in favor of other plants. It is a singular fact that the older herbaceous plants are more common in the newer Western States than they are in the older States of the East. Those who, many years ago, followed the injunction to "go West," and went as pioneers, took with them bits of the plants that were dear to them in the home garden, and these have been kept up in the Western States, while in the older States they have been gradually pushed aside by new and for the time fashionable plants, while the older kinds have in many cases disappeared from the gardens.

THE CULTIVATION OF HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

is exceedingly simple. As a general thing these plants will grow where any plants will. All that they require is a good garden soil—a warm and light one being generally better than a cold and heavy soil. It is useless to expect these or any other plants to succeed in a wet, undrained soil. As the plants are to remain for several years in one place, the soil should be fairly rich, and if not so, should have fine manure carefully forked in each spring.

Planting.—The position of the plant will be governed by its hight and habit of growth, both of which are mentioned in the description. Low-growing kinds must not be hidden by the taller ones. As a general rule, the taller the plant, the farther it should be set from the edge of the bed. As the plants will spread with more or less rapidity, sufficient room should be allowed. In setting the plants, do not merely dig a hole large enough to receive them, but break up and mellow the soil for a spade's depth. Spread the roots well, so that none will remain in a dense mass, and work the soil well in among them, taking care that no hollow places are left.

Summer Culture.—All that is required is such stirring of the soil with the hoe and rake as will keep the weeds down and the surface light and open. A steel rake, with long and sharp teeth, is most useful for this purpose. Tall-growing kinds should be supported by stakes, to prevent them from being blown over; these should be hidden as much as possible by the foliage. As a general thing, these plants, when well established, suffer less from drouth than others, but in a very dry time they should be watered, if necessary. As the flowers pass their prime the flowering stems should be cut away, not only as a matter of neatness, but to prevent the plant from exhausting itself in perfecting seeds. Of course, if seeds are wanted, a sufficient number of stems should be left to produce them.

Winter Treatment.—All the plants offered are hardy in the climate of New York City, and are likely to be so, unless stated to the contrary, throughout the Northern States; yet these and other hardy plants are benefited by a slight covering during the winter. This may be straw, marsh or bog-hay, or other litter, thrown on after the ground has begun to freeze. While not absolutely necessary, this winter covering protects the plants from the effects of alternate freezing and thawing, and they bloom the stronger for it. The practice of covering the beds with coarse manure in the fall, raking off the litter in spring, and forking in the fine manure, is objectionable on account of the weed-seeds thus introduced.

Division and Replanting.—The herbaceous perennials, if the clumps do not become so inconveniently large as to need division, will after a while require removal, because they have exhausted the soil immediately around them. Some require this in three years, while others may be left for five or more years. Of course, whenever the clumps are too large, they should be divided, and when a lack of vigor, and decrease of flowers show that they

need it, transplanting should be done. Division is generally best done when the plant is through flowering, usually at the end of summer. If divided then, the replanted portions become well established before winter. It is more frequently put off until the time for "making garden" in the spring, which, with the majority of plants, answers perfectly well. When the whole bed needs renewing, lift the clumps with their adhering earth, set them aside under the shelter of a fence or elsewhere, and give the bed a generous dressing of fine old manure. In resetting the plants, their positions should be changed as far as possible, so as to give each a new spot. Division of clumps with many fibrous roots and numerous buds may be performed with a sharp spade, cutting them into as many parts as may be desirable. Some clumps, with large roots, need more care; the earth should be shaken out of these, and the mass divided by the use of a strong knife, taking care that each piece of root has a bud attached.

PROPAGATING HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.

By Seeds.—While the seeds of some kinds may be kept for months, or several years, and will grow readily when sown, many must be sown as soon as ripe, else they will remain in the ground a whole year before they germinate, if they do so at all. We sow the seeds of those which ripen before the middle of August, at once, and thus get plants large enough to endure the winter, with the protection of a cold frame, or of evergreen boughs. These are transplanted in spring, and some kinds will flower that year.

By Cuttings.—Some herbaceous plants may be readily propagated by cuttings of the young stems. To do this successfully, a propagating-house is needed, and the plants must be prepared the fall before. The plants are taken up and put into pots or boxes, and kept in a pit or cellar until February or March. They are then placed in a warm greenhouse and started into growth; cuttings are made from the shoots, in the same manner as ordinary greenhouse plants are propagated.

ALPINE PLANTS AND ROCK-WORK.

There are many plants found growing wild only in Alpine regions; a portion of these will succeed in ordinary soil in the garden border, another portion can only be satisfactorily grown by imitating as far as may be their natural locations; this has led to the rock-work, or rock-garden. The popular notion of a rock-work is very far from the correct one. A structure arising abruptly from a lawn, built up with stones and mortar in such a manner as to contain pockets, and these filled with any plants that can be coaxed or forced to grow there, without reference to their natural habitats, may be a rock-*work*, but is not a rock-garden. Neither is a promiscuous heap of stones with the interstices filled with earth a rock-garden. The reasons why Alpine plants flourish better on a properly constructed rockery than elsewhere are, that while the plant itself is exposed to full sun, its very long and fine roots can run down in the crevices, where the soil is cool, and while continually moist is also constantly well drained. Unless a rock-garden secures these, the chances are that the plants will do better in an ordinary border than on any rockery that fails to provide them. In building a rock-garden, let there be an abundance of pockets and crevices of different sizes, filled with leaf-mould if possible, but see that each one has a soil-connection quite down to the earth. When this is done, the roots will receive moisture from below by capillary attraction; if it is neglected, the plants will be as badly off as if in flower-pots, and will probably fail. This essential being secured in a rock-garden, it should be made to appear as much like

nature as possible, and should be situated in some place where natural rocks might properly be left, and never upon the lawn or in the ornamental part of the grounds. While Alpine plants when well established are in nature exposed to the full action of the sun and winds, when planted in the rockery they should be sheltered at first until their roots become well established.

ALPINE PLANTS IN COMMON GARDENS.

Those who have neither the locality nor the materials for a proper rock-garden may cultivate most of the Alpine and rock plants with fair success by imitating the above conditions as far as may be in the border. Select a spot that is naturally well drained, and excavate the earth to the depth of 24 inches; put in 6 inches of small stones, broken bricks, etc., to make sure of good drainage; fill up with leaf-mould or peaty soil, with sufficient sand to keep it open. When the plants are set, *mulch them* with stones, *i.e.*, have a lot of small stones from the size of a filbert up to the bulk of half a hen's egg—all the better if flattish rather than round—and put these around the plants to the depth of two inches or more. This covering of stones, while it allows the rain to enter the soil, checks evaporation and keeps the soil moist, cool, and loose.

NATIVE NORTH AMERICAN PLANTS.

This Catalogue contains a large number of those native plants that are sufficiently showy or interesting to commend them to all lovers of plants. We have besides these a large number, not here enumerated, of plants that are of botanical interest only. We would suggest to those at home or abroad who are making botanical collections that they send us their lists of desiderata of American plants. Through our extended correspondence we are able to reach most of the important stations for rare plants, and can within a reasonable time procure such as are not in stock.

LIST OF

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Achillea Aegyptiaca.—Foliage silvery, fern-like. Flowers yellow; 12 to 18 inches high.....	25	$2.50
filipendulina.—A vigorous showy species with golden yellow flowers in dense flat corymbs. Foliage very handsome. Flowers from July to October, 2 to 3 ft.	30	3.00
Aconitum autumnale.—Flowers large pale blue in autumn	25	2.50
Japonicum. *Japan Monkshood.*—A beautiful large-flowered species; late autumn. 1 to 3 ft.	30	3.00
Acorus Calamus variegatus. *Variegated Sweet Flag.*—Foliage beautifully striped with white. Grows well either in dry or moist soils. One of the finest variegated plants we have grown. 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2.50
Adonis vernalis. *Spring Adonis.*—Very showy, early, large, yellow flowers with finely cut leaves. Large masses are very fine in early spring	15	1.50
Akebia quinata. *Japan Akebia.*—One of the finest climbers, with nearly evergreen leaves, and clusters of brownish purple flowers. 10 to 30 ft.....	25	2.50
Amsonia angustifolia var. Texana.—A very showy summer flowering plant with pale bluish flowers. 1 to 2 ft	25	2.50
Tabernæmontana.—Pale lavender blue flowers in May and June in broad clusters 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2.50
Anemone fulgens. *Scarlet Windflower.*—This plant, though hardy here, does best when planted in a cold frame, where its large bright scarlet flowers open in early April	20	2.00
Japonica.—Rose-colored flowers two inches across, in autumn	25	2.50
Japonica var. Honorine Jobert.—One of the best herbaceous plants for blooming in September and October. Flowers of the purest white with finely contrasted yellow centres. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2.50
palmata. *Cyclamen-leaved Windflower.*—Flowers golden-yellow, nearly two inches across, in early spring. Not quite hardy in this latitude, and should have the protection of a cold frame, or a a sunny nook on the rock-work. 4 to 8 inches.	20	2.00
Pennsylvanica.—A beautiful white early summer flowering species, well suited for naturalizing in half-shaded spots or moist meadows. 8 to 12 inches.	15	1.50

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Anemone Pulsatilla. *European Pasque Flower.* — Finely cut leaves and solitary, dark, shaggy, purple flowers in early spring. 6 to 10 inches	25	2.50
ranunculoides. *Yellow Windflower.*—A fine dwarf species with numerous golden-yellow flowers in early spring. 4 to 6 inches	15	1.50
sylvestris. *Snowdrop Anemone.* Flowers pure white in early summer. 6 to 12 inches	20	2.00
Anthemis tinctoria. *Yellow Chamomile.*—One of the most desirable and showy hardy plants. Flowers golden-yellow. 1 to 2 inches across, from July to November. 12 to 18 inches	20	2.00
Anthericum Liliago. *St. Bernard's Lily.*—Leaves narrow, stem branched and with numerous small white lily-like flowers. Summer	20	2.00
Liliastrum. *St. Bruno's Lily.*—Like the last, but with much larger bell-shaped fragrant flowers	25	2.50
Aquilegia atrata	25	2.50
Canadensis. *Columbine.* — Showy red and yellow flowers in early spring. Fine for rock-work. 1 to 3 ft.	15	1.50
cœrulea. *Rocky Mountain Columbine.*—Beautiful blue and white flowers in early spring. 1 to 3 ft.	25	2.50
glandulosa. true. We have at last been able to obtain this very rare and beautiful species true to name. It is one of the handsomest plants in cultivation. The stems rise to a height of nearly two feet and often bear from 50 to 80 blooms. The sepals are of the deepest ultramarine blue, surrounded by the five short petals, which are pure white, resting on an azure ground. Extra strong plants	50	5.00
Smaller plants	30	3.00
Arabis alpina. *Alpine Rock Cress.*—Flowers white in early spring; very fragrant. 6 to 8 inches	20	2.00
Armeria dianthoides. **maritima.** " **var. purpurea.** **vulgaris.** *Pink Beauty.* Excellent plants for borders or planting on rock-work, with purple, white and pink flowers in summer and fall	25	2.50
Arenaria aculeata. A pretty alpine plant from Oregon with narrow, sharp-pointed, green leaves, forming dense mats and covered with white flowers in spring. 3 to 6 inches	25	2.50
Arnebia echioides. *Prophet Flower.*—A beautiful novelty with bright yellow flowers in summer	1.00	
Artemisia frigida. *Mountain Southernwood.*—A beautiful dwarf silky-leaved plant with finely divided leaves, and stems 8 to 12 inches long. Fine for borders; valuable for its foliage only, which to most persons has a pleasant fragrance	50	5.00

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Asarum Canadense. **caudatum.** **Virginicum.** *Canada Snake root.*—Fine plants for moist shaded spots. Flowers not showy, but foliage handsome.....	20	2.00
Asperula odorata. *Woodruff or Waldmeister.*—Forms dense tufts with fragrant foliage and clusters of small white flowers in early summer. 6 to 12 inches..	25	2.50
Asphodelus albus. *White Asphodel.*—Like the next, but with white flowers	50	
Creticus.....	30	3.00
luteus. *Yellow Asphodel.*—Leaves narrow, grass-like and with spikes of fragrant yellow flowers in summer. 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2.50
subalpinus.—A rare species from the Pyrenees with white flowers.....	25	2.50
Aster Amellus var. Bessarabicus. *Russian Starwort.*—One of the best of the purple-flowered species. Flowers large in late summer and early autumn	25	2.50
Novæ-Angliæ. *New England Aster.*—Flowers large, violet-purple, in late summer, produced in great profusion. 2 to 5 ft. Fine for naturalizing in the Wild Garden	15	1.50
oblongifolius.—Forms a compact bushy plant with numerous violet-purple flowers with yellow centres. Late autumn. Good for the Wild Garden	20	2.00
ptarmicoides. *Boquet Aster.*—The finest white-flowered species, flowering in August and September, and not in the least weedy. 1 to 2 ft.....	25	2.50
sericeus.—A silky-leaved species with numerous large bright purple flowers in autumn. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2.50
spectabilis. A very showy late summer flowering species with large bright purple flowers.....	20	2.00
Astilbe Japonica. *Japan Astilbe.*—Silvery-white flowers and dark green foliage; early summer. Fine for forcing and cutting. 10 to 12 inches. Incorrectly called *Spiræa Japonica*	20	2.00
Thunbergii.—A new species from Japan with greenish white flowers in mid-summer. Valuable on account of its foliage. 2 to 3 ft.	30	3.00
Aubrietia.—Three species of these fine early spring flowering plants. Flowers purple. 3 to 6 inches.....	20	2.00
Baptisia australis. *Blue False Indigo.*—Handsome foliage and dark blue flowers in long racemes, 1 to 2 ft. long; in summer.....	25	2.50
Calluna vulgaris. *Heather.*—A charming dwarf evergreen shrub, producing in August racemes of purplish pink and white flowers. Should have a little hay thrown over the tops in winter to prevent the sun from scorching the foliage. Nice plants.....	30	3.00
Large plants.....	75	7.50

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Campanula Carpatica. *Carpathian Harebell.*—A dwarf plant with large showy blue flowers; all summer. 6 to 12 inches	30	3.00
var. alba.—A white variety of the last and very fine and rare	50	
rotundifolia.—*Harebell.*—A beautiful native species with numerous deep blue flowers in summer. 6 to 12 inches	20	2.00
Tenori. *Tenore's Bellflower.*—A fine species for the border with large blue flowers; all summer. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2.50
Cerastium Biebersteinii. *Mouse Ear.*—Forms dense mats of bright green foliage and is covered with white flowers in early spring. 6 to 8 inches	20	2.00
Boissieri.—A fine silvery-leaved species with large white flowers in summer. 6 to 10 inches	25	2.50
Chrysanthemum Indicum var. laciniatum.—The finest white-quilled variety of this popular plant. In order to get the best results, this plant should be taken up in September and potted up and placed in a cold frame or cool room in the house, where it will flower for three or four months	25	2.50
Clematis angustifolia.—An erect species 2 to 3 ft., similar in habit and flower to *C. recta*	25	
coccinea. *Scarlet Clematis.*—Too much cannot be said in favor of this beautiful scarlet flowered Texan species, which was first introduced into cultivation by us. It grows from 4 to 6 ft. high and bears an abundance of brilliant scarlet flowers from June until November	25 to .40	2.50 to 4.00
crispa. *Curly Leather Flower.*—One of the best and showiest of the N. A. species; climbs 4 to 8 ft. and produces in June and July large numbers of very fragrant lilac-purple flowers	30	3.00
Douglasii.—An erect species 6 to 12 inches high with finely divided leaves and solitary deep purple flowers in April and May	30	3.00
Flammula. *Sweet Scented Virgin's Bower.*—A slender climber 10 to 15 ft. with very numerous small fragrant white flowers; July to September	30	3.00
Fremontii.—An erect species 1 to 2 ft., similar in flower and habit to *C. ochroleuca*	25	2.50
graveolens. *Heavy Scented Clematis.*—A tall climbing species with greenish yellow flowers 1 to 2 inches across, produced in great abundance all summer and Autumn; showy in fruit. One of the best for screens	25	2.50
Hybrid.—Plant in a very rich loamy soil, and give a good dressing of well-rotted manure every spring. Some support should be provided for the plants, or they may be allowed to spread over the ground		

	EACH.	DOZEN.
so as to form a dense mass of foliage and flowers. Our collection embraces all the latest introductions and many other sorts besides those named can be supplied in limited quantities. We can supply Jackman's Treatise on the Clematis, a book of 125 pages containing full descriptions of all the varieties of Clematis for $2.50 post paid.		
Alba magna.—Flowers large, pure white; early...	1.00	
Albert Victor.—Early. deep lavender, pale bars..		
André Leroy.—Medium. Violet.....		
Duchess of Teck.—Large, white. Very fine	75	
Duke of Norfolk.—Deep mauve, with a broad pale silvery bar	75	
Empress Eugenie.—Flowers very large, pure white	75	
Fairy Queen.—Pale flesh-color with pink bars.....	75	
Hybrida Perfecta.—Large, French-white, bleaching to pure white.....	60	
Jackmani.-Late. Deep violet-purple. One of the best	50	5.00
Jackmani superba.—A superior variety of the last.	1.00	
Lady Caroline Neville.—French-white with mauve-colored bars	75	
Lady Londesborough.—Gray, with pale bars.....	50	
Lanuginosa.—Grayish-white, very fine.....	60	6.00
Lord Londesborough.—Early. Deep mauve with purplish bars.....	50	
Lord Neville.—Rich dark plum.....	75	
Mad. Grangé.—Crimson-violet, tinted with red in the centre.....	75	
Mad. van Houtte.—White, with bluish tint.....	75	
Marie Lefebvre.—Delicate mauve with deeper mauve bar.....	75	
Nero.—Early. Rich velvety purple with reddish-tinted bars.....	50	
Otto Froebel.—Very large, grayish white.....	75	
Reine Blanche.—Light mauve.....	60	
Sensation.—Rich satiny mauve.....	75	
Splendida.—Late. Flowers dark reddish or maroon-purple	60	
Standishii.—Light-blue mauve; early.....	60	
Wm. Kennet.—Medium. Deep bluish lavender. A robust grower and showy variety.	75	
integrifolia.—An erect species, 1 to 2 ft. high, with solitary nodding flowers 1 to 2 inches across. July and Aug.....	25	2.50
montana. *Mountain Clematis.*—A beautiful climbing species with pure white flowers 2 inches across, and in old established plants wreaths of flowers 10 feet long; May and June	40	4.00
ochroleuca.—An erect species 12 to 18 inches high with dull purple flowers an inch in diameter, of little beauty; May and June	25	2.50

	EACH.	DOZEN.
recta. *Upright Virgin's Bower.*—An erect species 2 to 4 ft. with dense panicles of small white flowers in early summer	25	2.50
verticillaris.—A trailing species well suited for rockwork, with bluish purple flowers 2 to 3 inches across in April and May	30	3.00
Viorna.—A climbing species 6 to 12 ft. with bell-shaped reddish purple flowers. July to September	25	—
Virginiana. *Virgin's Bower.*—A tall climbing species with large panicles of small white flowers in August and September, followed by the showy seeds. Suited for a screen	15	1.50
Viticella. *Vine Bower Clematis.*—Climber 8 to 12 ft. with bluish purple drooping flowers 2 to 3 inches across: July and August	25	2.50
Conoclinium cœlestinum. *Mist Flower.* A beautiful showy plant with blue flowers in corymbs in September. 1 to 2 ft	25	2.50
Convallaria majalis. *Lily of the Valley.*—Plant in a shady spot in rich soil	20	2.00
rosea.—A rose-colored variety of the above	20	2.00
Coreopsis lanceolata.—Bright yellow flowers 2 to 4 inches across, freely produced all summer. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2.50
verticillata.—A showy species with smaller flowers than the last and with narrow leaves in whirls	20	2.00
Daphne Cneorum. *Garland Flower.*—A beautiful evergreen shrub with clusters of rosy lilac, very fragrant flowers in May. 6 to 12 inches	50	5.00
Delphinium azureum. *Larkspur.*—Flowers blue and white in spikes in early summer. 1 to 2 ft.	15	1.50
Cashmerianum.—A new species from India with large azure-blue flowers, borne in dense clusters upon branched stems 2 to 3 ft. high	50	5.00
formosum.—One of the finest species in cultivation, with large deep blue flowers in long spikes; all summer 2 to 3 ft	20	2.00
Menziesii.—A tuberous rocted species with medium sized blue flowers in June. 2 to 3 feet	15	1.50
Best Hybrid sorts, 25 named varieties	50	5.00
Dianthus deltoides. *Maiden's Pink.*—A charming early summer flowering species with bright pink and white flowers. 6 to 9 inches	20	2.00
Plumarius. *Garden or Grass Pink.*—Tufts of gray foliage with numerous double white fringed flowers in spring. 6 to 12 inches	20	2.00
Dicentra formosa.—Flowers rose-color in loose racemes; all summer	15	1.50
spectabilis. *Bleeding Heart.*—One of the best known of perennials with graceful racemes of drooping heart-shaped flowers, rosy crimson and silvery white in early spring	25	2.50

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Dictamnus Fraxinella. *Fraxinella or Gas Plant.*—A fine showy plant with spikes of curiously shaped flowers in summer; both red and white varieties. The oil glands in the plant on a warm evening give off a vapor so abundantly that a lighted match applied to the flowers ignites it and produces a bright flash. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2.50
Extra strong plants	35	
Digitalis lutea. *Yellow Fox Glove.*—Fine showy plants with one-sided racemes of small yellow-spotted flowers in summer	20	2.00
Dracocephalum Ruyschianum. *Dragon's Head.*—A very showy plant with large purplish blue flowers, 1 inch long in summer	25	2.50
Epimedium alpinum. *Alpine Barrenwort.*—Handsome foliage and airy clusters of purplish and yellow flowers of quaint shape in May. 6 to 9 inches	25	2.50
macranthum.—A fine rare species with panicles of large whitish flowers in spring. 6 to 12 inches	35	3.50
Erica kerbacea carnea. *Winter Heath.*—One of the earliest flowering shrubs we have; blooms in March. Flowers red in long racemes. Large plants by express only	50 & 75	
vagans carnea. *Cornish Heath.*—Similar to the last but with erect branches and very dense racemes of pink flowers in summer. Very hardy and desirable	75	
Euonymus radicans variegatus. *Japanese Box.*—A beautiful climbing variegated plant, well-suited for planting along paths where it may be cut into any shape, or for covering rocks or stumps	20	2.00
Eupatorium ageratoides. *White Snake Root.*—A fine species with corymbs of pure white flowers in midsummer. 2 to 3 ft.	20	2.00
Euphorbia corollata. *Flowering Spurge.*—A tall branching plant with pure white flowers or properly involucres. Fine for cutting from July to October. 2 to 3 ft.	15	1.50
Myrsinites.—*Glaucous Spurge.*—The fleshy grayish white leaves and prostrate habit render this plant valuable for edgings. 6 to 8 inches	30	
Fragaria Indica. *Indian Strawberry.*—A low creeping plant with yellow flowers and scarlet berries	20	2.00
Funkia ovata. *Blue Plantain Lily.*—Flowers large, funnel-shaped and lilac blue in summer	25	2.50
Sieboldii. *Siebold's Plantain Lily.*—Foliage smaller and lighter green than the last, and flowers not as showy. 12 to 18 inches	25	2.50
subcordata. *White Plantain Lily.*—The finest species. Flowers pure white and very fragrant in summer. 12 to 18 inches	25	2.50

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Funkia subcordata grandiflora.—A larger flowered form of the last and very showy	35	3.50
Gentiana acaulis. *Stemless Gentian.*—One of the most beautiful of alpines, forming mats of leathery foliage; in May the plants are covered with vase-like flowers 2 inches long of the most intense blue. We have strong imported clumps, which, if planted in a rich loamy soil, will flower finely. Cannot be sent by mail. 3 to 6 inches	50	5.00
alba. *White-flowered Gentian.*—Similar to the next, but with large greenish white flowers. 12 to 18 in.	30	3.00
Andrewsii. *Closed Gentian.*—Fine blue flowers 1 inch long in autumn, produced in large clusters. 10 to 15 inches	20	2.00
Geranium sanguineum. *Blood-Red G.*—Flowers deep crimson purple 1½ inch across in summer. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2.50
Geum triflorum. *Apache Plume.*—Handsome gray cut foliage and not very showy reddish flowers, but followed by the long-plumed tails of the seed vessel, which reminds one of a person with his hair flying in the wind	25	2.50
Gillenia trifoliata. *Bowman's Root.*—Flowers white in a loose open panicle, which is very graceful. July. 12 to 18 inches	25	2.50
Gypsophila acutifolia.—Flowers small and white and borne in profusion all summer. Fine for boquets. 12 to 20 inches	25	2.50
cerastioides.—A new dwarf species with large white flowers in summer. Should have a warm sheltered spot. 3 to 8 inches	25	2.50
Hedera Helix. *English Ivy.*—A very valuable evergreen climber for the Middle and Southern States. Clings firmly to stone and brick walls and should have a northern aspect to prevent the foliage from being burned during the winter	25	2.50
Helianthus angustifolius. *Narrow-leaved Sunflower.*—Flowers yellow with dark purple centres. 2 to 3 inches across. August to October. 2 to 4 ft	20	2.00
Maximiliani.—A tall vigorous species with beautiful large yellow flowers; in October and November.	20	2.00
multiflorus. *Large Single Sunflower.*—A very fine autumn bloomer with large yellow flowers 4 to 5 inches across; valuable for cutting	50	5.00
multiflorus fl. pl.—A very fine double variety of the last. Blooms from August to October	25	2.50
orgyalis.—A tall showy species with long slender leaves and bright yellow flower. A very graceful plant. August to October	20	2.00
Helleborus niger. *Christmas Rose.*—This is the large flowering, pure white variety known as *maximus*, and much superior to the common imported plant.		

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Should have a sheltered spot with partial shade. Valuable for flowering in the house or a cool greenhouse	50	5.00
Helleborus Hybrids.—The following new hybrid varieties are among the finest plants of recent introduction, and we can confidently recommend them to all lovers of this beautiful genus.		
Albin Otto.—Flower pure white, of medium size and spotted with red dots	1.00	
Apotheker Bogren.—Flowers very large, rose-purple	1.50	
Commerz. Benary.—Flowers large, white with small purple spots	2.00	
F. C. Heinemann.—Flowers very large, fine form, deep purple imbricated	2.00	
Frau Irene Heinemann.—Beautiful form, with rose-purple flowers, veined and dotted with deep carmine	2.50	
Hofgärt. Hartwig.—Medium sized rose-purple flowers, tinged with yellow towards the ends and spotted with carmine dots	2.00	
Prof. Dr. Schleicher.—Flowers large with very round divisions and snow white	1.50	
Willy Schmidt.—Pure white very fine	1.00	10.00
Helonias bullata. *Spiked Helonias.*—Foliage resembling that of *Lilium candidum*, from the centre of which arises a stern with a spike of showy reddish flowers in May. Requires a moist, partly shaded place. 12 to 18 inches	20	2.00
Hemerocallis flava. *Yellow Day Lily.*—A showy and vigorous species with orange-yellow very fragrant flowers in summer. 2 to 3 ft	25	2.50
fulva.—Flowers large buff-yellow and without fragrance. 2 to 4 ft	20	2.00
Kwanso fl. pl.—A handsome species from Japan with large yellowish-red flowers. 2 to 3 ft	25	2.50
Thunbergii. *Thunberg's Day Lily.*—One of the showiest species with lemon-yellow flowers in summer. 2 to 3 ft	25	2.50
Hepatica angulosa.—Flowers large. 2 inches across, sky-blue in early spring. 6 to 10 inches. Fine strong plants	50	5.00
triloba. *Liver-Leaf.*—Flowers beautiful deep blue in early spring. Shaded rock-work or open spots in Wild Garden	15	1.50
Hibiscus Californicus. *California Marsh Mallow.*—Flowers white with purple centres; 4 to 6 inches in diameter, needs a well drained warm soil. 3 to 5 ft	25	2.50
coccineus. *Scarlet Rose Mallow.*—Beautiful scarlet flowers; not hardy in this latitude, must be taken up and kept in the cellar during winter. 3 to 4 ft.	35	3.50
militaris.—Flowers pinkish white in late summer	30	3.00

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Houstonia cœrulea. *Bluets.*—A charming little plant with small light blue, pale lilac or sometimes white flowers with a yellowish eye; in very early spring. Flowers well in cool room	15	1.50
serpyllifolia.—Similar to the last but with larger flowers and shining green foliage. Moist, half-shaded spots. 3 to 6 inches.....	15	1.50
Iberis corræfolia. *Corris-leaved Perennial Candytuft.*—A beautiful dwarf evergreen shrub with large pure white flowers. Later and finer than the next.....	25	2.50
Gibraltarica.—Very large and fine with white flowers, which gradually change to purple; early spring. Fine for forcing.....	25	2.50
Iris. *Flower-de-luce or Fleur-de-lis.*—A highly ornamental genus; those who only know it in the common Blue Flag of our meadows can have but little idea of the variety and brilliancy of the different species and forms. They vary in size from 3 inches to 3 ft., and present the widest possible range in colors, which are beautifully contrasted, while the peculiar crape-like texture of the petals makes them very pleasing. Our collection, as will be seen from the list appended, is now very full		
like *I. pumila*, are used as edgings; other low-growing species are suited to the rock-work; some are at home on the borders of ponds and similar places; some for naturalization in the Wild Garden; while others still have a delicacy and beauty which give them a claim to the choicest and most conspicuous place in the garden. Unless specified, any good garden soil will suit them. For other species see Bulb List.		
Iris cuprea. *Copper Iris.*—One of the most singular colored of all; dull reddish brown. 12 to 18 inches.....	20	2.00
Florentina. *Orris Root Iris.*—Large fragrant white		
tary, slightly fragrant. This is one of the most desirable species we have yet tried.....	25	2.50
Kæmpferi, or properly I. lævigata. *Clematis Flowered Iris.*—Japan 3 to 4 ft. Dealers are not often charged with underpraising their plants, but an experienced cultivator, in the vicinity of Boston, writes to the effect that we have not set forth the merits of this Iris with sufficient		

EACH. DOZEN.

enthusiasm, and gives it as his opinion, that it is to be *the* popular hardy plant for some years to come. To those unacquainted with this Iris, we would say that the flowers are different in form from any of the ordinary kinds, being broad and flat; they are single and double, and present the greatest variety of color, from the purest white to the darkest shade of royal purple, through pinks and blues, with gold and other markings. We offer seedlings from the best European stock, and also named varieties, from the plants originally introduced from Japan by Mr. Thomas Hogg. A moist soil is best adapted for growing these varieties. We shall add to our list next season some new named varieties of our own raising, together with an entirely new set from Japan, which will make our collection unrivalled as to quality. To all lovers of this beautiful section of Iris we would say, that we shall be glad to have you visit our nursery when they are in bloom in June and July. The named sorts are:

Iris Kæmpferi

Emperor of Japan.—Maroon; first class..... 75

Empress of Japan.—Lavender, pencilled with white; tall, medium early; first class..... 75

Ernst Moritz Arndt.—Light pink beautifully feathered..... 50

Fusiyama.—White, pencilled with purplish stripes, purple centre; tall; early; first class.....1.00

Ichibau.—Light reddish purple, pencilled with white; double; dwarf; medium early..... 75

Imperial Standard.—Purplish pink, mottled with white; tall; early; first class.....1.00

Iyeyas.—Purplish blue; solid color: tall: early 75

Nippon.—White..... 50

Otentosama.—Light purple, slightly mottled with white; tall; very early; handsome..... 75

Pearl.—Pure white; tall; early; first class.....1.00

Perfection.—White, pencilled and mottled with purple; dwarf; medium early, fine..... 75

Robert Buist.—Dark indigo blue; fine yellow eye; double; first class..... 75

Rutherford Alcock.—Large rich purplish blue..... 50

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Iris Kæmpferi var. Souvenir.—Large dark blue flowers with light stripes	50	
Water Nymph.—White deeply laced and shaded with lavender; tall; early; distinct	75	
Kæmpferi Seedlings.—A fine assortment for planting in the Wild Garden in moist localities	15	1.50
Kæmpferi alba fl. pl. *Double White.*—A charming variety with double white flowers. In cutting for boquets, exhibitions, etc., all Irises ought to be cut just before they open, as when placed in water they soon expand	25	2.50
Olbiensis.—A dwarf species with white, yellow and blue flowers in early spring. 6 to 10 inches	15	1.50
orientalis.—This new Siberian Iris has beautiful rich purple flowers of medium size, and narrow grass-like leaves. It delights in a rich moist soil. June and July	50	
pumila.—Large deep violet flowers. Fine for edgings. 3 to 6 inches	15	1.50
Sibirica.—Tall with narrow leaves, white and blue and delicately veined flowers. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2.50
var. alba.—A white variety of the last	30	
var. sanguinea.—A very dark flowered form of the last, growing only 1 to 2 ft.	25	2.50
tectorum.—Fine. New from Japan with deep blue flowers crested with white and lilac. 12 to 18 in.	30	3.00
verna. *Vernal Iris.*—A dwarf species from the Southern States with violet blue flowers in May. A rare and desirable species. 3 to 8 inches	20	2.00
versicolor. *Blue Flag.*—A strong growing species 2 to 3 ft. high with violet blue flowers with white and purple veins. Good for moist or even wet spots. June	15	1.50
Virginica.—A summer flowering species with narrow leaves and violet-blue flowers. Variegated with yellow, and white and purple-veined. 12 to 15 in.	15	1.50
Lathyrus latifolius. *Perennial Pea.*—Flowers bright rose-colored in large clusters, all summer. 4 to 6 ft.	30	3.00
Liatris pycnostachya. scariosa. spicata. tenuifolia. *Blazing Stars.*—All the species of Liatris are very ornamental late summer and fall blooming plants. They require a rich loamy soil and the taller varieties need a stake to keep them upright	15	1.50
Lobelia cardinalis. *Cardinal Flower.*—One of the finest scarlet hardy plants we have and of easy cultivation even in clay soils. Flowers from August to October. 3 to 4 feet	20	2.00
syphilitica.—Purple flowers and very effective. 1 to 2 ft.	20	2.00

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Lotus corniculatus fl. pl. *Bird's-foot Trefoil.*—A fine spreading plant forming a dense mat of dark green foliage and producing small clusters of bright double yellow flowers. Excellent for covering poor sandy soils	20	2.00
Lychnis Chalcedonica *Scarlet Lychnis.*—One of the grand old hardy plants with brilliant scarlet flowers all summer. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2.50
Chalcedonica fl. pl.—A rare double variety of the last.	50	
coronaria. *Mullein Pink.*—An old garden favorite with large rich purple flowers and soft woolly leaves. 1 to 2 ft.	30	
Lysimachia clethroides. *Clethra Loose-strife.*—A fine hardy plant from Japan with long dense recurved spikes of pure white flowers in summer. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2.50
nummularia. *Moneywort.*—A creeping plant with numerous yellow flowers in summer; fine for carpeting under shrubs	15	1.50
Malva Alcæa. *Garden Mallow.*—Flowers large, 2 inches or more across, of a deep rose-purple. Blooms throughout the summer and is one of the best plants we have. 2 to 3 ft.	30	3.00
Marshallia cæspitosa.—Foliage narrow and with dense clusters of small whitish flowers in summer. 1 to 2 ft.	20	2.00
Mertensia Virginica. *Virginian Lungwort.*—Flowers in gracefully drooping racemes, 1 inch or more long, and of the most beautiful blue. After flowering the plant dies down and should not be disturbed. 12 to 18 inches	25	2.50
Mimulus cardinalis. *Scarlet Monkey-flower.*—Large scarlet flowers in summer and fall. Not perfectly hardy here. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2.50
Mitchella repens. *Partridge Berry.*—A beautiful creeping vine with small white fragrant flowers in summer, followed by bright scarlet berries which remain through the winter. Fine for half-shaded spots in the Wild Garden	15	1.50
Monarda didyma. *Bee Balm.*—Flowers in heads, large bright scarlet, in summer. 1 to 2 ft.	20	2.00
Nymphæa odorata. *White Water Lily.*—A well-known hardy aquatic, with large fragrant white flowers. Where there is a pond or a slow stream this may be readily grown. Tie a stone to the plant sufficiently heavy to sink and anchor it, and it will soon become well established. It may also be grown in a tub of water; half of a barrel set in the ground will answer. First, one third fill the tub with swamp muck, or leaf mould; set the plant in this, with stones to keep it in place, then fill up with water, which is to be supplied from time		

	EACH.	DOZEN.
to time as needed. Before freezing weather, turn off the water and put the tub with its contents in a cool cellar. Other aquatics may be grown in a similar manner	25	2.50
Nymphæa odorata var. minor. *Small Water Lily.*—A beautiful variety of the last with small flowers and leaves.	25	2.50
Œnothera speciosa. *White Evening Primrose.*—A beautiful large white-flowered species from Texas, opening at evening and gradually fading to purple. Blooms constantly throughout the summer. 6 to 12 inches	20	2.00
Oxalis violacea. *Violet Wood Sorrel.*—A pretty species for rocky spots, with several large violet-colored flowers on each stem. Roots tuberous and of easy cultivation. 3 to 8 inches	15	1.50
Pachysandra procumbens. *Mountain Spurge.*—An evergreen prostrate plant with spikes of purple and white flowers. One of the earliest spring flowers. 6 to 8 inches	25	2.50
Pachystima Canbyi. *Rat Stripper.*—A slender trailing evergreen plant with small reddish flowers of no beauty, but the plant itself presents a beautiful sight in spring, when the new bright green growth forms a striking contrast to the dark green leaves of the last season. Spreads 3 to 4 ft.	25	2.50
Papaver orientale. *Oriental Poppy.*—One of the showiest of perennials, with flowers 4 to 6 inches across, of a bright deep scarlet with a dark purple spot at the base of each petal	25	2.50
Pardanthus Chinensis. *Blackberry Lily.*—Flowers orange-colored, spotted with crimson in summer. The clusters of seeds, when the capsule opens, is exposed and resembles a ripe blackberry. 2 to 3 ft.	20	2.00
Paronychia dichotoma. *Forked Whitlow-wort.*—This, while not at all showy as a flowering plant, makes a very fine appearance with its dense tufts and narrow awl-shaped leaves in the form of rosettes. 3 to 10 inches	25	2.50
Pentstemon barbatus var. Torreyi.—A beautiful hardy plant with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers all summer. 3 to 5 ft	25	2.50
Cobœa.—A rare and very desirable species with large Foxglove-like flowers in a long spike during summer. 1 to 2 ft.	30	3.00
confertus var. cœruleo-purpureus.—A free flowering species with spikes of small purple flowers in summer. Forms a dense mat with bright green leaves. 12 to 15 inches	25	2.50
grandiflorus.—Flowers large lilac-purple in racemes. In order to preserve the plant a new stock should be raised from seeds every year. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2.50

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Phlomis tuberosa. *Jerusalem Sage.*—A large plant with dense whorls of purple flowers in summer. 3 to 5 ft..	25	2.50
Phlox amœna. *Lovely Phlox.*—One of the best early flowering species. Forms dense mats of foliage, which are completely covered in spring with fine pinkish purple flowers	25	2.50
Carolina.—A beautiful pink-purple flowered species with flowers an inch or more across and produced nearly all summer in large clusters. Now offered for the first time.....	25	2.50
divaricata. *Spreading Phlox.*—Flowers in loose clusters, lilac, lavender-blue, or white. 8 to 12 inches	20	2.00
pilosa. *Hairy Phlox.*—A free flowering species with clusters of rose-red or pink-purple flowers, in May and June. 10 to 15 inches.....	25	2.50
reptans. *Creeping Phlox.*—A dwarf species with rose-purple flowers in spring. 4 to 8 inches.....	20	2.00
Stellaria. *Starry Phlox.*—A very choice free-flowering species with pure white flowers in summer. 8 to 12 inches.....	20	2.00
subulata. *Moss Pink.*—Prostrate, forming dense tufts only 3 inches high and covered with pink flowers with dark centres in early spring.....	25	2.50
subulata var. nivalis. *White Moss Pink.*—Like the last, but the foliage is of a brighter green and flowers are pure white. 3 inches.....	20	2.00
subulata var. compacta.—A very dense compact grower with beautiful rose-colored flowers.....	30	3.00
subulata var. Model.—Flowers rosy carmine and very showy and effective	30	3.00
subulata var. The Bride.—Flowers pure white with a conspicuous red centre. The three preceding varieties of *subulata* are now offered for the first time in this country. They are seedlings from our *subulata*, and were raised by the celebrated Rev. John Nelson, of Aldborough, England, to whom we are indebted for so many choice seedlings and hybrids	30	3.00

Phloxes-Garden. *French Lilac.*—Hybrids from American species. 1 to 4 ft. We are each year more strongly impressed with the great merit of the Hybrid Garden Phloxes. These are among the most showy of all perennials. The original species, *Phlox paniculata*, *P. maculata*, and others, have been so hybridized and crossed that their parentage is quite lost sight of. The hybrids rank as florists' flowers, and each year adds to the already long list of named varieties. The height varies from 1 to 4 feet and the foliage from narrow and shining to broad and dull. The flowers are produced in an ample pyramidal panicle, often 6 inches across, and continue in bloom for two or three months. The colors, shades, and markings are innumerable. Of the self-colored (*i. e.* all of one color), they are pure white, cream, salmon, rose,

lilac, carmine, purple, violet and crimson in various shades. In some of the varieties two or more colors are combined in the same flower, either beautifully shaded, or with a distinct centre of one color, and the rest of the flower of another, and there are handsomely striped varieties. The earlier sorts flower late in June, or early in July, others in August and September. The plants increase in size very rapidly and in two years form large clumps. A selection of these alone would furnish a garden in the most brilliant manner. When we consider the great size of the flower clusters, the wide range of colors, and the exceeding delicacy of some, as contrasted with the intense brilliancy of others, it will be admitted that no class of plants excel them in utility. We have in our collection all the finest of the European varieties, over 100 in number..... 20 2.00

Physostegia Virginiana. *Dragon Head.*—A tall growing plant with one-sided spikes of reddish-purple flowers in summer. Suited for the Wild Garden. 3 to 5 ft. 20 2.00

Platycodon grandiflorum. *Large Bell-Flower.*—Flowers deep blue or sometimes white, bell-shaped and 2 inches or more in diameter. June to August. 2 to 3 ft..... 25 2.50

Podophyllum peltatum. *May Apple.*—Large white nodding flowers in spring. Fine for naturalizing in the Wild Garden. 12 to 18 inches..... 15 1.50

Potentilla, Best Double Named Hybrid Sorts.—These charming summer blooming plants are seldom found in our gardens, but they are so showy, that as soon as known, we think they will be largely grown. Flowers are very double and vary from yellow through every shade of crimson and scarlet. 12 to 18 inches..... 35 3.50

verna. *Spring Cinquefoil.*—A beautiful tufted plant with large panicles of bright yellow flowers in early spring. 6 to 8 inches..... 25 2.50

Primula cortusoides amœna or Sieboldii.—A beautiful hardy free flowering species with large bright lilac flowers, with white eyes. 6 to 12 inches..... 25 2.50

cortusoides or properly P. Sieboldii.—Within the past few years a great many beautiful varieties of this hardy Primrose have been obtained, and we are this season able to offer, in limited quantity only, all the best of these. They vary in color from pure white to the deepest red and are fine either for out-of-door or pot cultivation. We have some 30 varieties, which range in price from 30c. to $1.50 each. Names and prices will be furnished on application.

Primula carniolica purpurea.—A species closely related to *P. farinosa*, and requiring the same treatment... 30

farinosa. *Bird's-eye Primrose.*—A beautiful European species with showy leaves and lilac-purple

	EACH.	DOZEN.
flowers, with a yellow eye; early summer. Needs a moist peaty soil with partial shade during the summer. 3 to 10 inches	30	3.00
Primula longiflora. *Long-flowered Primrose.*—Nearly allied to the last, but with longer flowers, of dwarfer habit and more abundant bloom. 4 to 6 inches. Same situations as the last	30	
Wulfeniana.—A new species with beautiful showy purple flowers, in summer	50	
Pyrethrums.—Double. These showy plants commence to flower in early summer and continue until October. The flowers are very double and vary in color from pure white to deep red. Plant in rich loamy soil. Some of the varieties are valuable for forcing for cut flowers	35	3.50
Rosa rugosa alba. *White Ramanas Rose.*—This is one of the most charming Roses we have ever grown. The large single white flowers when gathered in bud last for a considerable time and the bright green leaves are not subject to attacks of insects. It blooms from June until frost, and is followed by the large red fruits, which are very showy	75	
rugosa rubra.—A red flowered variety of the last	50	5.00
Rudbeckia maxima. *Large Cone Flower.*—A tall growing plant with large glaucous leaves, and bright yellow flowers with dark brown centres. A striking and effective plant in large gardens. 4 to 6 ft.	25	2.50
Ruta graveolens. *Common Rue.*—A handsome foliage plant with bluish-green fragrant leaves, which are used by the Italians in salads. 18 to 24 inches	25	2.50
Salvia Greggii.—A new hardy species from Texas with large red flowers in racemes; late summer. 12 to 18 in.	25	2.50
Sanguinaria Canadensis. *Blood Root.*—A beautiful early spring flowering plant with large pure white flowers. Should be planted in masses to give the best effect; is also valuable for naturalizing in the Wild Garden. 6 to 9 in.	15	1.50
Sarracenia purpurea. *Pitcher Plant.*—Curious red and yellow flowers in summer and elegant pitcher-like leaves Requires a moist spot. 10 to 12 in.	20	2.00
flava. *Trumpets.*—A tender species with pitchers, 2 to 3 ft. long; requires a greenhouse or cellar for winter, but may be planted out during summer in a moist spot	25	2.50
Saxifraga cordifolia. *Heart-leaved Saxifrage.*—An evergreen species with large clusters of rose-colored flowers in very early spring. 6 to 12 inches	25	2.50
crassifolia.—Much like the last, but flowers darker in color and a little earlier	25	2.50

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Saxifraga Virginiensis. — A beautiful species with spikes of white flowers in early spring. Valuable for rock-work and Wild Garden. 4 to 8 inches	15	1.50
Scirpus Tabernæmontanus. *Porcupine Plant.*—A beautiful new variegated plant from Japan with cylindrical leaves alternately striped with white bands, which causes them to resemble porcupine quills. It is perfectly hardy and should have a moist spot to grow to perfection. Incorrectly called *Juncus zebrinus*	30	3.00
Sedum Aizoon—Flowers yellow. 12 to 15 inches	25	2.50
brevifolium.—A charming dwarf species with white mealy leaves and small pink or white flowers. 3 to 6 inches	15	1.50
dasyphyllum.—Similar to the last, but a better grower and well suited for edgings. 3 to 6 inches	15	1.50
debile. — A new species from Utah with glaucous leaves and small yellow flowers. 2 to 4 inches	20	2.00
Douglasii.—An Oregon species with bright golden yellow flowers. 3 to 6 inches	15	1.50
Meehani.—A new species from Utah with glaucous leaves growing in dense mats. Flowers white. 2 to 4 inches	20	2.00
Nevii.—Flowers white; leaves grow in the form of dense rosettes, making it a fine rock-work plant. 3 to 6 inches	15	1.50
Oreganum.—Similar to the last but with flat bright green leaves. 3 to 6 inches	15	1.50
pulchellum. *Widow's Cross.*—Flowers bright purple in star-shaped clusters. The plants seed freely after flowering, and the young plants from these spring up abundantly and flower the next season, so that it seems to be more like an annual than a perennial. 3 to 6 inches	15	1.50
Sieboldi.—A showy trailing species, flowering late in autumn and having thick glaucous leaves arranged in whorls of three. Flowers rose-purple. An excellent plant for the house or hanging baskets	20	2.00
spectabile. *Showy Sedum*—A robust grower with showy rose-purple flowers in autumn. 12 to 18 inches. Often called *S. Fabaria*	25	2.50
ternatum.—An early blooming species with white flowers and broad mats of pleasing green foliage	15	1.50
variegatum.—A new tuberous-rooted species from Southern California, with small yellow flowers veined with purple. 2 to 3 inches	25	2.50

All the *Sedums* are well suited for dry sandy soils or naturalizing on rocky places in the Wild Garden. 100 Sedums, strictly our selection, $6.00

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Sempervivum. *Houseleeks.*—Plants botanically related to the *Sedums,* and like them very tenacious of life. The common Houseleek is a familiar example; most of the other species are smaller. All form dense rosettes of leaves of great beauty. They multiply by offsets, and are more valued for their foliage than for their flowers, which are larger than those of the Sedums and usually purplish. These plants are very useful for edgings to ornamental beds, or the different kinds may be used to form a mosaic bed by themselves. We can furnish 25 different species	15	1.50
Senecio Japonicus.—New from Japan. The showiest of all the species of *Senecio.* Flowers large, golden yellow, in September and October. Leaves large palmate and stems handsomely spotted with dark dots. Should be planted in a moist spot and given a space of at least three feet from other plants	1.00	
pulcher.—A new hardy plant with numerous brilliant purplish-crimson flowers with golden-yellow centres, in summer. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2.50
Sidalcea humilis. malvæflora. Fine summer flowering plants with large beautiful purple flowers. 1 to 3 ft.	25	2.50
Silene maritima. *Sea Catchfly.*—Flowers white 1 inch across, with curiously inflated and mottled calices. Forms dense mats and blooms all summer. 2 to 4 in.	20	2.00
maritima fl. pl.—A double form of the above	25	2.50
Pennsylvanica. *Wild Pink.*—Flowers pink, very showy in early spring. 4 to 8 inches	20	2.00
Silphium integrifolium. perfoliatum. terebinthinaceum. Tall growing coarse plants with large showy yellow flowers, suited only for large gardens and for naturalizing in the Wild Garden. 6 to 10 ft.	25	2.50
Sisyrinchium Bermudiana. *Blue-eyed Grass.*—Flowers blue all summer. 10 to 12 inches	15	1.50
grandiflorum.—A beautiful large flowering species with deep purple blooms 1 inch or more across, in early spring. This is best moved in autumn. 8 to 12 inches	15	1.50
Soldanella.—Charming little alpine plants with beautiful bell-shaped blue flowers in spring. Require a moist spot on the rock-work, or may be grown in pots or pans of sandy loam. 2 to 4 inches. Two species	30	3.00
Solidago rigida. Shortii. stricta. These Golden Rods are among the best and showiest sorts for garden culture and require the same treatment and situations as the *Silphiums.* 4 to 8 ft.	20	2.00

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Spiræa Aruncus. *Goat's Beard.*—Flowers small, yellowish white, in large panicles, in summer. 2 to 3 ft...	25	2.50
bullata.—This very dwarf species forms large dense tufts of small leaveas, is only 1 foot high and blooms throughout the summer. Flowers rosy red. This is the *S. crispifolia* of catalogues. It is an excellent plant for edgings as it can be pruned as closely as desired. Shrubby.....	25	2.50
Filipendula fl. pl. *Dropwort.*—An old favorite hardy plant with fern-like foliage and numerous double white flowers, in summer. 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2.50
lobata. *Queen of the Prairie.*—A showy red flowering species, growing 4 to 5 ft.....	20	2.00
palmata.—A most beautiful crimson flowered species. Fine for forcing. 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2.50
sp. Japan.—A tall growing species with large panicles of white flowers, in summer. 4 to 6 ft.....	30	3.00
Statice. *Sea Pink.*—Flowers mostly reddish, showy and lasting a long time in flower. 8 to 12 inches. Several species.....	25	2.50
Stokesia cyanea. *Blue Stokesia.*—A rare handsome plant with sky-blue Aster-like flowers in autumn. 6 to 12 inches. Plant in a sheltered well drained spot	20	2.00
Synthyris reniformis.—A handsome plant with spikes of purple bluish flowers in early spring. 6 to 8 inches.....	25	2.50
Tanacetum Balsamitæ. *Costmary.*—Valuable only on account of its very pleasantly fragrant leaves. Flower-stalks should be cut off as soon as they appear...	20	2.00
Thalictrum minus var. adiantifolium.—A plant with beautiful foliage; its flowers of no special beauty. Leaves as delicate and graceful as a Maiden Hair Fern. 6 to 12 inches.....	30	
purpureum.—A tall purplish or white flowered species for the Wild Garden. 4 to 8 ft.....	25	2.50
speciosum.—A fine large yellow flowered sort with handsome leaves. 3 to 5 ft.....	25	2.50
sp. Japan.—Flowers white, and showy both in foliage and flowers. 2 to 4 ft.....	25	2.50
Besides the above we have several other species well adapted for the Wild Garden, especially in moist spots.		
Thermopsis Caroliniana.—Flowers in spikes, yellow and pea-shaped. Summer. 4 to 5 ft. Fine for Wild Garden.....	30	3.00
Thymus vulgaris aureus. *Golden Thyme.*—Grown for its beautiful golden foliage, in spring. Forms dense masses and is well suited for edgings. 6 to 8 in.	15	1.50
Tradescantia Virginica. *Spider-wort.*—A well known border plant valuable for its continuous production of violet-blue flowers. 1 to 2 ft.....	20	2.00
Virginica var. alba.—A fine white variety of the above	25	2.50

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Trifolium rubens. *Dark-red Clover.*—A very showy plant with reddish purple flowers in spikes, 3 to 4 inches long. 10 to 15 inches	25	2.50
Tritomas. *Red Hot Poker.*—These plants though often hardy even in this latitude, do best if taken up in autumn and stored in a cellar in dry earth. They are among the most beautiful of autumn flowering plants, as they bloom until November, or even later, if the ground does not freeze. As will be seen from the annexed list, we have added the newer varieties to our collection and can only say that they have bloomed beautifully with us. We have several other sorts not yet in the market, which will be offered in due time. Planted in a very rich loamy soil all will be found very satisfactory.		
Tritoma carnosa.—A beautiful new species with bright apricot-red flowers, tinged with a glaucous bloom; bright yellow anthers. 1 to 2 ft. high	5.00	
caulescens.—A new and very distinct species with broad, glaucous leaves, borne on stout branched stems which reach a height of 3 feet or more. Flowers in great profusion, bright red and yellow, and borne on stout stems. 4 to 5 ft. high. Resembles a *Dracæna* in growth...each 3.00 and	5.00	
corallina.—A new variety obtained from seeds of *T. Macoweni*, with a beautiful ovoid spike of bright coral-red flowers. 18 to 24 inches	3.00	
grandis.	2.00	
Leichtlinii.	3.00	
Macoweni.—A very neat dwarf species with abundant orange scarlet flowers in early autumn. 1 to 2 ft.	50	5.00
media.—A fine dwarf species with scarlet and yellow flowers	2.00	
media Macoweni.—A new hybrid between *T. Uvaria grandiflora* and *T. Macoweni*. This is an earlier blooming sort than either of the parents, as dwarf as *Macoweni*, and much earlier and more brilliant in color. We have flowered this the past two seasons and are very much pleased with it	2.00	
mutabile	3.00	
nobilis.—A new species with oval flower spikes and bright yellow flowers, which gradually turn to an orange-red. Small plants, .35; extra strong	50	5.00
Quartiniana.	3.00	
Rooperi.—A fine species introduced from Kaffraria	50	5.00
Saundersii.—New. Cylindrical spikes of orange-red flowers, 18 to 24 inches long, and the individual flowers often ½ inch in diameter. This species, in a rich soil, grows to a height of 4 to 6 feet. Small plants. .35; extra strong	50	5.00

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Tritoma Uvaria glaucescens	1.00	
" **grandiflora.**—Flowers orange-scarlet, tipped with yellow. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2.50
Trollius laxus. *American Globe Flower.*—Flowers 1 inch or more across, yellow, in very early spring. Moist spots or naturalizing in the Wild Garden. 6 to 10 inches.	25	2.50
Uvularia grandiflora. *Large Bell-wort.*—Large perfoliate leaves with pendulous pale yellow flowers 1½ in. long, in April and May. 12 to 18 inches.	20	2.00
perfoliata.—Similar to the last, but with smaller leaves and flowers 5 to 12 inches.	15	1.50
sessilifolia.—Flowers yellowish white, in April. 6 to 12 inches	15	1.50
Valeriana officinalis. *Garden Heliotrope.*—An old-fashioned garden plant with dense clusters of purplish white flowers in early summer, which are very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2.50
Vancouveria hexandra. *American Barren-wort.*—A beautiful foliage plant for shaded spots, bearing greenish white flowers. 1 to 2 ft.	20	2.00
Vernonia fasciculata. / **Noveboracenis.** } *Iron Weeds*—Showy plants for the Wild Garden, with dark purple flowers in autumn. 2 to 5 feet.	20	2.00
Veronica alpina. *Alpine Speedwell.*—A low creeping evergreen species with small blue or pale pink flowers in summer. Moist spots. 2 to 4 inches	20	2.00
amethystina.—Very showy, with amethyst-blue flowers in pyramidal clusters, which remain a long time. Summer. 12 to 18 inches	25	2.50
gentianoides.—Flowers large, pale blue, veined with a darker shade; very early. 6 to 12 inches	25	2.30
pectinata.—A dwarf spreading plant with small deep blue flowers with a white eye, in early spring	35	
pinnata.—A tall growing species with long spikes of blue flowers in early summer. 2 to 3 ft	25	2.50
Virginica. *Culver's Root.*—A tall growing species with numerous spikes of white flowers in August and September. 3 to 4 ft.	20	2.00
Vinca minor. *Common Periwinkle, or Running Myrtle.*—A well known creeping evergreen plant with blue flowers, in spring	20	2.00
var. alba.—A white flowered variety of the above	20	2.00
Viola Canadensis.—Flowers white, beautifully tinged with violet and delicately bearded. Fine for naturalizing or for rock-work	20	2.00
cornuta Perfection. *Horned Violet.*—Flowers nearly as large as those of a Pansy and a beautiful blue. 6 to 10 inches.	20	2.00

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Viola cucullata variegata. — A beautiful variety with blue and white variegated flowers produced in large numbers in early spring. 4 to 6 inches	25	2.50
pedata. *Bird's-foot Violet.*—A fine free-flowering species with dark-green, handsomely cut foliage and blue flowers, in May and June. 3 to 6 inches	15	1.50
pedata alba.—A white variety of the last and very rare and desirable	30	
pedata var. bicolor. *Pansy Bird's-foot Violet.*—This very rare and showy variety has large flowers with the two upper petals of the richest purple with a velvety texture. One of the most desirable plants. Fine for flowering in the house	25	2.50
Waldsteinia fragarioides. *Barren Strawberry.*—Forms a dense mat of leaves with an abundance of small yellow flowers in summer. 2 to 6 inches	20	2.00
Yucca angustifolia. filamentosa. rupicola. All hardy and desirable species, well suited for naturalizing in open woods in the Wild Garden, or for planting in groups upon lawns. 2 to 6 ft.	25	2.50

BULBS, TUBERS, Etc.

The present list of Bulbs, etc., contains only those which are half hardy or such as may be planted out in spring with good results. In July we shall publish a Bulb Catalogue and are confident that we can give good satisfaction both in quality and prices. They are for the most part hardy in this latitude, and those which are not have a * prefixed. We forward all bulbs at the single and dozen rate free by mail, except Lilies, Pæonies, and a few large bulbs. While at the 100 rate, postage is added at the average rate of 50 cts. per 100, except on small bulbs. We however recommend that, where it is possible, all bulbs go by express, as being more satisfactory to both buyer and seller, and we are often able to give much finer bulbs ; in this case extras are included to offset charges. Our packing is made as light as possible consistent with safety and the charges to all principal points are quite low.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Allium.—This genus of plants contains many very showy species, but on account of their Onion-like odor they are often neglected in the gardens. If however the leaves or stems are not bruised or broken there is little trouble from this.		
Allium cernuum.—Flowers red, in autumn; very showy	15	1.50
Cusickii.—A dwarf species with dense umbels of white flowers	15	1.50

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Allium Ostrowskianum.—A handsome new species with heads of dull crimson flowers, 2½ inches in diameter....	1.00	
Pedemontanum.—A splendid novelty with drooping heads of rosy purple flowers	50	
reticulatum.—Flowers white or rose-color	10	1.00
striatum.—See *Nothoscordium.*		
stellatum.—The finest of all; rosy-purple	20	2.00
umbellatum.—A tall species with large umbels of greenish white flowers in summer	15	1.50
unifolium.—Tall, with bright rose-colored flowers	10	1.00
***Amaryllis Treatiæ.**—See *Zephyranthes.*		
Amianthium muscætoxicum.—Flowers white. June and July	15	1.50
Arisæma triphyllum. *Jack-in-the-Pulpit.*—Flowers Calla-like, dark purple with whitish stripes; moist spots....	10	75
***Bravoa geminiflora.**—An Amaryllis-like bulb with bright scarlet flowers in autumn; fine for pots	15	1.50
***Chlorogalum Pomeridianum.** *California Soap Plant.*—A tall growing plant with large loose panicles of pretty white flowers	20	2.00
***Cooperia.**—A genus of Texan bulbs with fine white, very fragrant flowers. The bulbs must be lifted each autumn and stored in dry soil.		
***Drummondi.**—Flowers half an inch across, blooming only at evening	15	1.50
***pedunculata.**—Much larger and finer than the last; the flowers at first pure white, gradually turn to purple and very fragrant, remaining open longer, a day or sometimes two	20	2.00
***Crocosmia aurea.**—A showy autumn plant, resembling *Montbretia* in growth, with numerous spikes of large orange-colored flowers. Plant in pots for house decoration, or in the open ground, lifting and storing the same as *Gladiolus* bulbs	10	1.00
Dicentra Canadensis. *Squirrel Corn.*—Flowers greenish-white, tinged with rose, and fragrant like a Hyacinth	10	75
Cucullaria. *Dutchman's Breeches.*—Flowers white, tipped with cream color	10	75
Dioscorea Batatas. *Chinese Yam.*—Valuable for its rapidity of growth and elegant foliage; should have a support to grow upon. Perfectly hardy with fragrant flowers. Roots edible, known as Cinnamon Vine.	15	1.50

Gladiolus. *Sword Lily or Corn Flag.*—Within the last few years the hardy species of Gladiolus have come prominently to notice. Many of them are very showy and being perfectly hardy as far north as New York City they have become of considerable importance in the bulb garden and borders. They need a rich, sandy soil and should be planted in spring as soon as the ground is warm enough. The less hardy sorts need to be lifted in

	EACH.	DOZEN.
autumn and kept in a cool, dry place, where they will not freeze.		
***Gladiolus Byzantinus.**—Flowers bright purple, early	10	75
***blandus.**—Large white, with carmine spots	10	75
***Brenchleyenis.**—Bright scarlet	10	75
***cardinalis.**—Scarlet striped with white	15	1.50
***Colvilli.**—Purplish lilac, very early	10	75
" **The Bride.*—The finest white, early-flowering variety, valuable for cut flowers	15	1.50
***communis alba.**—Spikes of small, early, white flowers	10	75
***communis rosea.**—Rose and red	10	75
dracocephalus.—A strong, growing, free flowering species; greenish flowers	25	2.50
***purpureo-auratus.**—A fine species with bright yellow flowers, spotted with purple	30	3.00
***ramosus.**—Bright rose, striped with white	15	1.50
***Saundersi.**—Flowers large, bright red, striped and spotted with white. A very showy recently introduced species	30	3.00
***segetum.**—Purple flowers	10	75
Gladiolus.—*New Hardy Hybrids.*		
Frœbelli.—Flowers white, with carmine blotch and with a yellow border	50	
Lemoinei.—Creamy white, tinged with red and spotted with deep crimson	50	
Marie Lemoine.—Flowers white, tinted with lilac and purple spots edged with yellow	50	
Gladiolus. *Choice Mixed.*—65 cts. to $1.00 per doz. $4.00 to $6.00 per 100.		
***Hyacinthus (Galtonia) candicans.**—Flowers in large spikes with bell-shaped flowers, in summer and fall. Requires to be taken up and kept in dry soil during the winter.....50, 75 cts. and $1.00 per doz.		
Ixiolirion Tartaricum.—One of the finest spring flowering bulbs of recent introduction. Flowers blue, in spikes and very showy. A native of Asia Minor, but perfectly hardy here	35	3.50
Iris, Bulbous and Tuberous-rooted Species.—In this genus of showy plants there are none which excel the delicate beauty and coloring of this division, and as most of them are easily grown and low in price there is no reason why they should not be more generally cultivated in this country.		
***Iris alata.**—A very rare species from Northern Africa, which, as it flowers in winter, must be grown in pots. The flowers are pale blue and very large, somewhat resembling *I. recticulata*	30	3.00
Caucasica major.—A new species with large, bright yellow flowers and broad leaves, with narrow white margins, which gives them a curious appearance. Perfectly hardy	50	

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Iris Iberica. *Iberian Iris.*—A showy species with very large, rich-purple flowers, beautifully veined and spotted with a black spot on each petal.....	35	3.50
***juncea.**—A new species from Algiers, with very slender foliage and deep golden-yellow flowers. For pot culture only.....	15	1.50
Susiana. *Mourning Iris.*—Bluish flowers tinged with brown and closely netted with dark lines. This is hardy with us, but will not be so farther north. It is a fine species for pot culture as it forces easily.....	20	2.00

Lilium.—For some years past the cultivation of Lilies has formed a prominent feature in the garden of many amateurs in this country, so that now the demand for bulbs of the best sorts has grown to very large proportions. There is hardly a garden in this country, which has not a suitable spot for planting some of the species now in cultivation, and owing to the great reduction in the price of bulbs, none need be without a sufficient number to make a fine show of flowers from June until October. Whether planted in the border, among shrubs or, in the case of *Canadense* and its varieties, in swampy spots, they cannot fail to attract great attention from the stately habit of some, or the delicately marked, often fragrant flowers of others. In selecting a location for planting Lilies, due attention must be paid to the proper preparation of the soil. In the first place, it ought to be properly underdrained, so that no water can collect around the bulbs, then it should be deeply and thoroughly enriched with old, well-rotted stable manure; if a portion, say one-third, of leaf-mould or peat can be mixed with the soil it will be all the better; in heavy loamy soils the same proportion of sand will make it a very suitable spot. In making a bed for Lilies the fact must be constantly born in mind that the work is being done for several years to come, as the less the bulbs are disturbed, the better will be the result in flowers. Late in fall a mulch of leaves or hay will be beneficial to Lilies as well as other bulbs. We have given a great deal of attention to the growing of Lilies and have as fine a stock of the rarer, as well as commoner sorts, as can be found in the country. Our importations from Japan and other countries are large and frequent, and our nursery contains many varieties not to be had elsewhere, and at reasonable prices. We supply Dr. Wallace's "Notes on Lilies" for $1.50 post-paid.

Lilium Albanum.—A rare and beautiful form of *Pyrenaicum* from Tyrol with yellow, fragrant flowers.....	1.00	
andinum.—Erect, scarlet flowers like *Philadelphicum.*	25	2.50
auratum. *Golden-Banded Lily.*—The grandest of all the hardy Lilies, with white flowers spotted with maroon and a golden band through the centre of each petal.....	25	2.50
Extra large bulbs.....	50	5.00
auratum var. pictum.—The tips of the petals tinged with red.....	2.00	

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Lilium auratum var. rubro-pictum.—Upper half of petals red, the rest yellow	2.00	
auratum var. rubro-vittatum.—Flowers veined and spotted with red; very rare and fine	3.00	
auratum var. virginale.—Pure white or with a central yellow vein in each petal	2.00	
auratum var. Wittei.—Similar to the last, but with broader petals; very rare	2.00	
Batemaniæ.—A beautiful Japanese species allied to *Thunbergianum*, with flowers of a clear orange-apricot color, unspotted. Fine bulbs	30	3.00
Brownii.—See *Japonicum.*		
bulbiferum.—Large crimson flowers, shading to orange.	40	4.00
callosum.—Crimson-red, drooping flowers, with marked dark lines; rare	1.00	
Canadense.—A showy species with nodding, yellow or orange flowers, spotted with brown	15	1.50
Canadense var. rubrum.—Deep red flowers; both of these sorts should be planted in moist soils	25	2.50
candidum. *Madonna Lily.*—The well-known Lily of the gardens, with fragrant white flowers	15	1.50
***Catesbæi.**—*Southern Red Lily.*—Flowers scarlet, spotted with dark purple; should be grown in pots	25	2.50
Chalcedonicum. *Scarlet Turk's Cap.*—Flowers intense scarlet, in early summer	50	5.00
Columbianum. *Wild Oregon Lily.*—A fine species with flowers resembling *Canadense*, but smaller. Very desirable, of easy cultivation	15	1.50
concolor.—Flowers scarlet, spotted with black	25	2.50
" **var. Coridion.**—A yellow variety of the above	25	2.50
" **var. pulchellum.**—Beautiful scarlet flowers	50	5.00
cordifolium.—Flowers large, white, slightly tinged with purple at the throat; funnel-shaped, very rare	50	5.00
croceum. *Orange Lily.*—Flowers orange, spotted with black	25	2.50
Dahuricum.—An easily grown species with brilliant red flowers, spotted with black	20	2.00
Dalmaticum.—See *Martagon.*		
elegans.—See *Thunbergianum.*		
excelsum.—Flowers dull yellow, nodding and fragrant.	50	5.00
Hansoni.—Of this rare early flowering species we offer very fine bulbs. The flowers are bright yellow with crimson spots; of easy cultivation	1.00	10.00
Humboldtii.—One of the finest of the California Lilies, having large orange-red flowers with claret-colored spots. This, like *Washingtonianum*, needs to be planted not less than 10 inches deep, in a well drained soil	30	
Japonicum Colchesteri.—A very beautiful and rare variety with flowers yellowish white *inside*, chocolate-colored *outside* adn very frarant	3.00	

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Lilium Japonicum Brownii.—Flowers large, trumpet-shaped and tipped with brownish purple. Our bulbs of this are extra fine	1.50	15.00
Japonicum Krameri. *Kramer's Japan Lily.*—Flowers a delicate pink; very fine	30	3.00
Kamchaticum. *Black Lily.*—Flowers small, bell-shaped, dark purple. Fine bulbs of our own growing.	50	5.00
lancifolium.—See *L. speciosum.*		
Leichtlinii. *Leichtlin's Lily.*—A rare and showy-Japanese species, with golden-yellow flowers spotted with crimson	60	6.00
longiflorum. *Long-flowered Lily.*—Flowers long, funnel-shaped, pure white and very fragrant. Fine for forcing	15	1.50
longiflorum var. Harrisii.—This wonderfully prolific variety is well adapted for forcing and also for planting out-of-doors. It blooms from one to three times from the same bulb during the season and bears from 1 to 12 flowers to a stalk. Large bulbs .35 3.50; smaller	20	2.00
Martagon.—Flowers in pyramidal heads, purple, spotted with black; fine for naturalizing	15	1.50
Martagon Dalmaticum.—Flowers crimson-purple, nearly black	75	7.50
Maximowiczii. — Similar to *L. tigrinum* but without axillary bulbs and having long, narrow foliage. The latest flowering species we have	30	3.00
pardalinum. *Leopard Lily.*—Flowers orange-scarlet, large and numerous; one of the best and easiest grown of the Pacific coast species	20	2.00
Pomponium. *Scarlet Turban.*—Flowers bright scarlet, very early; easily grown and very fine	30	3.00
Pyrenaicum. *Yellow Turban.*—Pretty yellow flowers, finely spotted with black. A fine showy species.	30	3.00
rubescens.—Similar to *Washingtonianum* but with smaller bulbs, and pale lilac or almost white flowers, which gradually become rose-purple. Plant 10 to 12 inches deep in well-drained soil	50	5.00
speciosum album-præcox.—The best white form of the favorite Japan Lily, of easy growth and well adapted for general cultivation. Extra fine	50	5.00
speciosum Schymakeri.—A very deep scarlet-flowered variety	1.00	10.00
speciosum roseum.—White, tinged and spotted with rose	15	1.50
speciosum Krætzeri.—A pure white variety; very fine	1.00	
superbum. *Turk's Cap Lily.*—Flowers bright orange with dark purple spots and beautifully recurved. Fine for naturalizing in moist spots or planting among low growing shrubs	15	1.50
Szovitzianum.—Similar to *monadelphum,* but entirely yellow Good bulbs	50	5.00

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Extra	1.00	10.00
Lilium tenuifolium. *Slender Lily.*—A dwarf species 10 to 15 inches, with narrow leaves and fiery-scarlet flowers; very early. Easily raised from seeds	30	3.00
Thunbergianum. *Thunberg's Lily.*—This species in its almost endless variety of forms is still one of the best for general planting, especially in half wild spots. It is of easy growth and very variable as to coloring. We catalogue only a few of the many varieties; we have in stock many new forms, which we introduce from Japan every year. Mixed sorts	15	1.50
***Thunbergianum aurantiacum verum.**—A very rare and new form from Japan, with large, open, rich yellow flowers without spots	1.50	
***Thunbergianum citrinum.**—Flowers apricot-yellow	25	2.50
" **Tatzuta variegata.**—An extremely rare and beautifully variegated form. New	5.00	
***tigrinum fl. pl.** *Double Tiger Lily.*—Flowers more durable than the type and very double, lasting a long time in bloom	15	1.50
***tigrinum splendens.**—The grandest of all the varieties, with tall stems, and fiery-scarlet flowers	20	2.00
***umbellatum.**—Flowers bright red, with black spots	20	2.00
***Wallacei.**—Allied to *Leichtlinii*, and producing rich vermillion-orange flowers, spotted with maroon; flowers in autumn	30	3.00
***Wallichianum.**—A beautiful and rare species with large white flowers. Very handsome for pot culture. Not hardy in England and probably not in this latitude. Fine bulbs of our own growing	3.00	
Washingtonianum. *Washington's Lily.*—A grand native species from California, growing under favorable conditions 4 to 6 ft., with numerous, erect, white flowers, which are very fragrant, and which, as they fade, become lilac-colored. Like the other Californian species, it must be planted 10 to 12 inches deep and be heavily mulched; if so treated there is no trouble in growing and flowering it	50	5.00

We might enumerate an almost endless number of varieties in addition to the above, but there are so many which only differ from those given in very slight points, that it is not worth while to catalogue them. It is perhaps needless for us to say that we take the greatest pains to have our bulbs true to name as well as our plants. We shall be glad to show our friends any of our numerous illustrated works on Lilies and other bulbs, and to assist them in any way as to advice about preparation of soil, varieties and planting. We can supply all the commoner varieties in quantity for large plantings at low rates, and shall be glad to give estimates for any one desiring to plant largely. For the past two seasons our importa-

tions from Japan were the first in the market, in fact earlier than those sent to England via Suez, and our facilities for importation are such as cannot be found elsewhere.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
***Milla biflora.**—A beautiful pure white-flowered bulbous plant with tubes 5 to 8 inches long and star-shaped flowers, which open towards evening. Should be planted in rich sandy soil and before freezing weather in autumn taken up and stored in dry soil. 8 to 12 inches	25	2.50
***Montbretia crocosmiæflora.**—This beautiful new hybrid bulb is the result of a cross between *Montbretia Pottsii* and *Crocosmia aurea.* The flowers are of a deep orange-vermillion; the base of the flower is light yellow with the tips of the flowers bright red. The plant flowered in our grounds the past summer from July to October and was among the most brilliant we had. It should be treated the same as the next	1.00	
Pottsii.—A new and very handsome summer blooming bulb with numerous bright scarlet flowers in spikes. The bulbs should be taken up in autumn and kept in dry soil, as we have not found it hardy with us, though it will probably be so south of Philadelphia	30	3.00
Nothoscordium striatum.—An interesting Allium-like plant with white flowers in summer. 10 to 12 inches	10	1.00
Polygonatum vulgare. *Solomon's Seal.*—Flowers white, bell-shaped; fine for forcing	20	2.00
vulgare var. macranthum.—A rare variety with larger flowers, from Japan	1.00	
***Schizostylis coccinea.**—A beautiful summer-blooming bulb with scarlet flowers in spikes. 1 to 2 ft	10	1.00
***Richardia hastata.** *Yellow Calla.*—A beautiful clear yellow spathe or flower with a dark purple spot at the base. It can be grown in a moist spot in the open air during the summer, and is of vigorous growth	75	
Rhexia Virginica. *Meadow Beauty.*—A charming little tuberous-rooted plant, with numerous rosy-purple flowers and bright yellow stamens; flowers in summer and is fine for naturalizing in moist spots; should be planted in masses	5	50
***Zephyranthes candida.**—Flowers beautiful white, fragrant in summer. Store in dry soil during the winter	10	75
***Treatiæ.**—Large white flowers, tinged with purple. Blooms throughout the summer and fall in open ground	10	75
Zygadenus glaucus.—Flowers greenish-white, in spring	5	50
Nuttallii.—Like the last, but with nearly pure white flowers in dense heads	5	50

HARDY FERNS & OUT-DOOR FERNERY.

A corner may be appropriately set apart for the cultivation of hardy ferns, as these appear to much better advantage when planted together, or at most combined with such wild plants as are naturally associated with them, than when set among other plants. As a general thing, hardy ferns need shade; they also mostly require a well drained spot, with a soil composed largely of leaf-mould. One of the most successful out-door ferneries we ever saw was in a city yard. A pile of large stones was made in a shady corner; the not very distant woods furnished the leaf-mould and a large share of the ferns. No special care was observed in building the rock-work, except to observe the essential point already stated under "Rock-work," that is, to have the upper portions of the soil in communication with the earth below. The ferns were so abundant and flourished so well, that their graceful fronds quite hid from sight the rudeness of the rock-work, and made a mass of the most charming foliage. Such a fernery is within the reach of almost every one. Of course, those not restricted to a city yard will select a nook shaded otherwise than by house-walls. Almost every neighborhood furnishes some species of ferns which may be brought with good clumps of earth around their roots and placed in the fernery, imitating as much as may be their natural location. We give here a few of the rarer and desirable hardy kinds. Many make the mistake of filling their in-door ferneries or window-cases with the graceful ferns they find in their summer rambles, and not knowing that most of these are deciduous, *i. e.*, die down at the end of summer, are disappointed at the result. As a rule, only evergreen ferns, whether native or foreign, are useful for in-door culture. Of course the out-door fernery must not be allowed to suffer for lack of moisture, and provision must be made for watering when this is needed.

The tender varieties are marked with a *

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Adiantum pedatum.—*Maiden Hair*	20	$2.00
Aspidium acrostichoides	20	2.00
aculeatum	25	2.50
***Floridianum**	20	2.00
marginale	20	2.00
munitum	20	2.00
***patens**	25	2.50
Asplenium angustifolium	15	1.50
ebeneum	15	1.50
ebenoides.—Very rare	35	3.50
Trichomanes	15	1.50
Botrychium lanceolatum	15	1.50
ternatum var. dissectum	15	1.50
" obliquum	15	1.50
Virginicum	15	1.50
Camptosorus rhizophyllus.—*Walking Fern*	15	1.50
***Cheilanthes Clevelandii**	1.00	
vestita	15	1.50

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Cryptogramme acrostichoides	20	2.00
Dicksonia pilosiuscula	15	1.50
*Gymnogramme triangularis.—*Gold Fern*	25	2.50
Lomaria spicant	30	3.00
Lygodium palmatum.—*Hartford Fern*	30	3.00
*Notholæna ferruginea	50	
*Newberryi	30	3.00
*sinuata	50	
Onoclea Struthiopteris	35	3.50
Osmunda cinnamomea	20	2.00
Claytoniana	20	2.00
regalis.—*Royal Fern*	20	2.00
*Pellæa andromedæfolia	20	2.00
atropurpurea	30	3.00
*Ornithopus	25	2.50
Polypodium Californicum	20	2.00
falcatum	25	2.50
vulgare	15	1.50
Selaginella apus	15	1.50
Douglasii	20	2.00
Struthiopteris.—(See *Onoclea*)		
Woodsia Ilvensis	15	1.50
obtusa	15	1.50
scopulina	25	2.50
Woodwardia Virginica	20	2.00

ORCHIDS.

The following list contains a few of the best species of N. A. Orchids. For most of them a sandy peat soil is to be preferred, in a spot shaded, at least part of the day, from the sun, and also rather moist than dry.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Aplectrum hyemale.—*Adam-and-Eve*	30	$3.00
Calopogon pulchellus	15	1.50
Cypripedium guttatum (New)	50	5.00
" macranthum (New)	50	5.00
Goodyera Menziesii	20	2.00
pubescens.—*Rattlesnake Plantain*	15	1.50
Habenaria ciliaris.—*Yellow-fringed Orchis*	15	1.50
Tipularia discolor.—*Putty Root*	25	2.50

Special Rates for Large Planters.

At the following rates there is no discount and they are only sent by express.

	per 100.
Acorus Calamus variegatus	$15.00
Adonis vernalis	8.00
Anemone Japonica	12.00
" " Honorine Jobert	12.00
Anthemis tinctoria	12.00
Anthericum Liliago	12.00
Aquilegia Canadensis	10.00
Aster Novæ-Angliæ	9.00
spectabilis	12.00
Astilbe Japonica	10.00
Campanula Carpatica	18.00
Clematis coccinea ... according to size $15.00 to	25.00
crispa	18.00
graveolens	18.00
Hybrid varieties	40.00
Virginiana	9.00
Epimedium alpinum	12.00
Eupatorium ageratoides	10.00
Euphorbia corollata	8.00
Funkia ovata	14.00
Sieboldii	14.00
subcordata	14.00
Gentiana Andrewsii	10.00
Gillenia trifoliata	14.00
Hemerocallis fulva	9.00
Hepatica triloba	8.00
Houstonia cœrulea	8.00
Iberis corræfolia	12.00
Gibraltarica	12.00
Iris Germanica.—Named Sorts	15.00
Kæmpferi.—Mixed Seedlings	10.00
versicolor	8.00
Liatris spicata	10.00
Lobelia cardinalis	10.00
Lysimachia clethroides	15.00
Mertensia Virginica	12.00
Mitchella repens	8.00
Nymphæa odorata	15.00
Pentstemon barbatus var. Torreyi	15.00
Phlox amœna	15.00
subulata var. nivalis	12.00
Garden named varieties	12.00
Podophyllum peltatum	8.00
Sanguinaria Canadensis	8.00

	per 100.
Sarracenia purpurea	10.00
Sedum Meehani	10.00
Sieboldii	14.00
spectabile	15.00
Sempervivum.—Mixed	8.00
Silene Pennsylvanica	12.00
Spiræa lobata	12.00
palmata	15.00
Tiarella Ovaria grandiflora	14.00
Trollius laxus	15.00
Veronica amethystina	15.00
Viola pedata	7.00
" bicolor	15.00

Special List of Bulbs.

	per 100.
Arisæma triphyllum	4.00
Cooperia pedunculata	12.00
Dicentra Canadensis	4.00
Cucullaria	4.00
Gladiolus Brenchleyensis	2.00
Colvillii	2.00
dracocephalus	15.00
ramosus	6.00
Saundersii	25.00
Hyacinthus candicans. No. 1.	6.00
" No. 2.	4.00
Lilium auratum.—Nice large bulbs 6 to 8 inches in circumference	15.00
" Extra " " 10 to 12 " " "	25.00
Canadense	8.00
" rubrum	12.00
longiflorum Harrisii. No. 1	25.00
" " Extra	35.00
speciosum album præcox. Extra	35.00
" roseum	9.00
superbum	8.00
tenuifolium	20.00
tigrinum fl. pl	10.00
" splendens	12.00
umbellatum	12.00
Milla biflora	15.00
Polygonatum vulgare	12.00
Rhexia Virginica	2.50
Zephyranthes candida	3.00
Treatiæ	5.00

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

The following species are all very showy and hardy. When planted in masses upon a lawn they produce a striking effect.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Erianthus Ravennæ	$30	3.00
Eulalia Japonica type.—Very vigorous grower and with larger plumes than in either of its varieties.—Now offered for the first time	50	5.00
variegata.....each .25, .50 and 1.00.	2.50,	5.00, 10.00
zebrina..... " .25, .50 and 1.00.	2.50,	5.00, 10.00
Festuca glauca	25	2.50
Panicum virgatum	20	2.00
Stipa pennata.—*Feather Grass*	25	2.50
Uniola latifolia	25	2.50

Special rates will be given to persons desiring Grasses in quantities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Allium Schœnoprasum.—*Chives or Cives*	15	1.50
A small onion, with long, very slender, dark green leaves, and in summer rather pretty heads of lilac flowers. Multiplies very rapidly, and makes a neat edging in the kitchen garden. The leaves appear very early, and are used for seasoning. One of those very old and common things that are difficult to find away from large cities. Flourishes in any garden soil.		
Artemisia dracunculus.—*Tarragon*	25	2.50
Cultivated for its foliage, which has a pleasant aromatic flavor. Under the name of *Estragon*, this is largely used by the French in salads, soups and sauces. Tarragon vinegar, used when the fresh leaves are out of season, is made by placing the leaves in a jar and covering with vinegar. This has been much sought after, but very difficult to procure, as it rarely ripens seeds.		

We can supply fresh tops for making Tarragon vinegar in June.

Collections of Hardy Plants. In all cases strictly our own selection. Sent free by mail on receipt of price, except where noted.

6	Hardy Plants,	free by mail			$1.00
15	"	"	"	"	2.00
50	"	"	"	"	5.00
100	"	"	"	"	9.00
15	"	Bulbs	"	"	1.00
40	"	"	"	"	2.00
100	"	"	"	"	4.00

Hardy Plants for Naturalizing in the Wild-Garden.

[BY EXPRESS ONLY.]

100	Hardy Plants	in 10	varieties		$6.00
100	"	"	4	"	4.00
500	"	"	5	"	15.00
100	"	"	10	"	4.00

Hardy Ferns for Naturalizing in the Wild-Garden.

[BY EXPRESS ONLY.]

100	Hardy Ferns	in 4	varieties		$6.00
200	"	"	4	"	10.00
500	"	"	10	"	15.00

In the selection of Ferns and Native Plants for naturalizing we take pains to select only good vigorous sorts. There are many native plants which are little better than the veriest weeds, while others from their gross size and rapid spread of roots are not fitted for this purpose. Our experience with Hardy Plants is such that it enables us to select the sorts most desirable and least weedy in habit. The above are all good varieties, true to name, packed in a careful manner, and will be sure to give satisfaction when properly planted. Many new sorts are on trial in our nursery and, if suited for general introduction, will be offered in future catalogues.

Partial List of Novelties and Plants of Special Merit.

[For descriptions see the body of the Catalogue.]

Achillea filipendulina.
Aconitum Japonicum.
Acorus Calamus variegatus.
Adonis vernalis.
Anthemis tinctoria.
Aquilegia glandulosa.
Artemisia frigida.
Aster ptarmicoides.
Campanula Carpatica.
Clematis coccinea.
" Jackmani.
Coreopsis lanceolata.
" verticillata.
Delphinium Cashmerianum.
Hybrid varieties.
Dictamnus Fraxinella.
Epimedium alpinum.
Erica vagans carnea.
Funkia subcordata.
Gentiana acaulis.
Geum triflorum.
Helianthus multiflorus.
Hellebores Hybrid.
Hemerocallis flava.
" Thunbergii.
Houstonia cœrulea.
Iberis corræfolia.
Iris Kæmpferi.
" Florentina.
" Germanica.
" pumila.
Iris verna.
Liatris spicata.
Mertensia Virginica.
Pachystima Canbyi.
Papaver orientale.
Pentstemom barbatus var. Torreyi.
Phlox Carolina.
" subulata var. compacta.
" " " Model.
" " " nivalis.
" " " The Bride.
Potentilla Hybrid varieties.
" verna.
Pyrethrums, Double.
Sedum spectabile.
Senecio Japonicus.
Silene maritima fl. pl.
" Pennsylvanica.
Spiræa bullata.
" lobata.
Trifolium rubens.
Tritoma Macoweni.
" nobilis.
" Saundersii.
Veronica amethystina.
" pectinata.
Viola cornuta.
" cucullata.
" pedata bicolor.

List of Specially Good and Rare Bulbs.

Cooperia pedunculata.
Crocosmia aurea.
Gladiolus Brenchleyensis.
" Colvilli.
" dracocephalus.
" Saundersii.
Hyacinthus candicans.
Iris reticulata.
" Susiana.
Lilium auratum.
" Batemaniæ.
" Canadense rubrum.
" Chalcedonicum.
" Columbianum.
" excelsum.
" Hansoni.
Lilium Japonicum Brownii.
" longiflorum.
" " Harrisii.
" Maximowiczii.
" pardalinum.
" Pomponium.
" Pyrenaicum.
" speciosum album-præcox.
" tenuifolium.
" Washingtonianum.
Montbretia crocosmiæflora.
" Pottsii.
Rhexia Virginica.
Richardia hastata.
Schizostylis coccinea.
Zephyranthes Treatiæ.

TESTIMONIALS FROM CUSTOMERS.

The following testimonials are a few samples of what we receive from persons dealing with us. We assure our friends that we appreciate their kind words and place them on file for future reference or use. It will be seen from these letters that we always do a *little* better than is expected of us, and our aim has always been that every person ordering plants or bulbs of us shall have the *full* value of the money sent. Please notice that we are always willing to send if only a *single* plant or bulb is desired. Great attention is paid to packing all in a careful manner, which accounts for the safe carriage and arrival of all plants sent out by us.

Thanks for the prompt forwarding of your plants. I was much pleased with them.
F. BURKE, Pa.

The bulbs (*Lilium auratum*) are a very fine lot and quite satisfactory.
WM. RENNIE, Canada.

Bulbs arrived Thursday evening; all pleased with them, particularly the *Lilium album præcox*). I want more of them; never saw such handsome bulbs.
MRS. S. PRESTON CARPENTER, N. J.

I am much pleased with the bulbs you sent; very nicely packed and received in excellent condition.
JOHN W. TUTHILL, N. Y.

Plants I got in spring are doing finely.
S. J. HUTCHINSON, M.D., Mich.

The case of plants reached me yesterday, and they all appear in excellent condition.

J. INNES ROGERS, England.

I cannot select from your list of plants, as well as from the many illustrated catalogues that come to me, still I like your plants and believe your deal is straight.

MRS. H. HOLMES, Wis.

Mr. C. G. Tubergen, Jr., (Holland) writes that he received in excellent condition the bulbs you sent him.

C. RAOUX, N. Y.

Clematis coccinea purchased of you last spring are still (Sept. 18) in full blossom notwithstanding two killing frosts.

C. PERRY, Wis.

The bulbs I received from you (*auratum*) last winter did splendid and so far as I know all bloomed, they were fine indeed.

ELLIS STEPHENSON, Pa.

The bulbs sent here this spring, are the finest and cheapest I ever saw.

GEORGE F. KIDDER, Mich.

I much enjoyed looking over your collection of Narcissus at Horticultural Hall. (Boston.)

JAMES H. BOWDITCH, Mass.

Please accept my kindest thanks for the satisfactory filling of my order for plants, also for the fine new plants supplied "gratis." I shall watch with much interest their growth and blossoming, and hope some time have the pleasure of visiting your grounds where so many interesting *native* plants are growing, as well as rare imported ones.

MISS K. H. BROWNING, N. J.

Two hundred and fifty *Anemone Japonica* at hand in good order, we are very much pleased with them.

BELL & McMANAMON, California.

I have found much pleasure in reading your very interesting catalogue and shall send you a larger order when the grading of my garden is finished.

M. MADIGAN, Minn.

My plants came in due time, in good condition. I desire to thank you for your liberality in making up my package of plants. Of course, so large a variety was a pleasant surprise to me. Have them all planted and not one has wilted.

MRS. JOSEPH ARNOLD, Mass.

The plants you sent all came safely, are planted and growing finely. Thanks for extras. All are the largest plants I ever received for the money.

MRS. M. M. GLENN, Pa.

(*New Bedford Standard* March 8, 1883.)

INTERESTING PLANTS.—In looking over the pamphlet of Woolson & Co., Passaic, N. J., on hardy plants, we are surprised to find such a collection of Narcissus, or Daffodils, as they are known by many. Here are over 200 named varieties of this lovely Spring flower. Some of the most beautiful are from the celebrated Aldborough collection, raised by the Rev. John Nelson, of Aldborough Rectory, England, which are very rare and beautiful. These should be set in the Fall. There is a splendid collection of other bulbs for Spring and Fall setting, the list of Lilies being very full. To read over the names of the hardy and tender ferns is pleasant, if we cannot possess them.

I must write a line to express my unbounded delight at your *Narcissus* collection shown yesterday at the Hort. Soc. Exhibition [N. Y.]. It is a very great treat to see these exquisite hybrids, and you deserve the thanks of the entire country for introducing them.

DR. J. W. BARSTOW, N. Y.

INDEX.

PAGE.

Adonis, Spring 10
Akebia, Japan 10
Anemone, Snowdrop 11
Asphodel, White 12
" Yellow 12
Aster, Boquet 12
" New England 12
Astilbe, Japan 12
Barrenwort, Alpine 16
" American 31
Bee Balm 22
Bell-flower, Large 25
" " Tenore's 13
Bell-wort, Large 31
Blazing Stars 21
Bleeding Heart 15
Blood Root 26
Bluets 19
Bowman's Root 17
Box Japanese 16
Calla, Yellow 39
Candytuft, Perennial 19
Cardinal Flower 21
Catchfly, Sea 28
Chamomile, Yellow 11
Cinquefoil, Spring 25
Clematis, Heavy-Scented 13
" Mountain 14
" Scarlet 13
" Vine Bower 15
Clover, Dark Red 30
Columbine 11
" Rocky Mountain 11
Cone Flower, Larger 26
Costmary 29
Cress, Alpine Rock 11
Culver's Root 31
Dragon Head 25
Dragon's Head 16
Dropwort 29
Dutchman's Breeches 33
Fern, Gold 41
" Hartford 41
" Maiden Hair 40
" Royal 41
" Walking 40
Flag, Blue 21
" Corn 33
" Variegated Sweet 10
Fleur-de-Lis 19
Flower-de-Luce 19
Fox-Glove, Yellow 16
Garland Flower 15
Gas Plant 16

PAGE.

Gentian, Closed 17
" Stemless 17
" White-Flowered 17
Geranium, Blood Red 17
Globe-Flower, American 31
Goat's Beard 29
Grass, Blue-eyed 28
Harebell 13
" Carpathian 13
Heath, Cornish 16
" Winter 16
Heather 12
Heliotrope, Garden 31
Helonias, Spiked 18
Houseleeks 28
Indigo, Blue False 12
Iris, Clematis-Flowered 19
" Copper 19
" Double White 21
" Iberian 35
" Mourning 35
" Orris Root 19
" Vernal 21
Iron Weeds 31
Ivy, English 17
Jack-in-the-Pulpit 33
Larkspur 15
Leather-Flower, Curly 13
Lilac, French 24
Lily, Black 37
" Blackberry 23
" Blue Plantain 16
" Double Tiger 38
" Golden-Banded 35
" Kramer's Japan 37
" Leichtlin's 37
" Leopard 37
" Long-flowered 37
" Madonna 36
" of the Valley 15
" Orange 36
" St. Bernard's 11
" St. Bruno's 11
" Scarlet Turban 37
" " Turk's Leap ..... [illegible]
" Siebold's Plantain ..... [illegible]
" Slender ..... [illegible]
" Small Water ..... [illegible]
" Southern Red ..... [illegible]
" Sword ..... 3[illegible]
" Thunberg's 38
" " Day 18
" Turk's Cap 37
" Washington 33

INDEX.

Th

	PAGE.
...y, White Plantain	16
I cannot ... Water	22
logues that come to ...	36
... Yellow Turban	37
...ver-Leaf	18
M...se-Strife, Clethra	22
bulb...gwort, Virginian	22
...hnis, Scarlet	22
...allow, California Marsh	18
" Scarlet Rose	18
May Apple	25
Meadow Beauty	39
Mist-Flower	15
Monkey-Flower, Scarlet	22
Monk's-hood, Japan	10
Mouse Ear	13
Myrtle, Running	31
Orchis, Yellow-fringed	41
Partridge, Berry	22
Pasque Flower, European	11
Pea, Perennial	21
Periwinkle, Common	31
Phlox, Creeping	24
" Hairy	24
" Lovely	24
" Spreading	24
" Starry	24
Pink, Garden	15
" Grass	15
" Maiden's	15
" Moss	24
" Mullein	22
" Sea	22
" White Moss	24
" Wild	28
Pitcher Plant	26
Plantain, Rattlesnake	41
Plume, Apache	17
Poppy, Oriental	23
Porcupine Plant	27
Primrose, Birds-eye	25
" Long-flowered	26
" White Evening	23
Prophet Flower	11
Putty-Root	41

	PAGE.
Queen-of-the-Prairie	29
Rat Stripper	23
Red Hot Poker	30
...RS. H. ...	17
Rose, Christmas	1[illegible]
" White Ramanas	26
Rue, Common	26
Sage, Jerusalem	24
Saxifrage, Heart-leaved	26
Sedum, Showy	27
Snake-Root, Canada	12
" " White	16
Soap Plant, California	33
Solomon's Seal	39
Sorrel, Violet Wood	23
Southernwood, Mountain	11
Speedwell, Alpine	31
Spider-wort	29
Spurge, Flowering	16
" Glaucous	16
" Mountain	23
Squirrell Corn	33
Starwort, Russian	12
Stokesia, Blue	29
Strawberry, Barren	32
" Indian	16
Sunflower, Large, Single	17
" Narrow-leaved	17
Thyme, Golden	29
Trefoil, Bird's-Foot	22
Trumpets	26
Violet, Bird's-Foot	32
" Horned	31
" Pansy Bird's-Foot	32
Virgin's Bower	15
" " Sweet-scented	13
" " Upright	15
Waldmeister	12
Whitlow-wort, Forked	23
Widow's Cross	27
Windflower, Cyclamen-leaved	10
" Scarlet	10
" Yellow	11
Woodruff	12
Yam, Chinese	33

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rar...
ot...
th

[From *Am. Garden*, April, 1883.]

WOOLSON & Co., Passaic, N. J.—Catalogue of Hardy Perennial Plants, Bulbs and Climbers. The establishment makes a specialty of hardy plants and cultivates a larger and better collection than is to be found anywhere else in America. The Silver Medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has just been awarded to the firm for their magnificent exhibit of new Hybrid Narcissus.

Send another catalogue of 1883 and Trade-List of Bulbs, I want it for a Troy Florist, to whom I have given 6 of your *auratums*, to convince him that you send good and large bulbs, better than other Florists. . . . . Your bulbs pleased him, and so there is a prospeet that he my send you an order next fall.

PROF. GEO. ALBERT, N. Y.

Many thanks for the plants which reached me on Thursday in very fine condition considering their long journey. If these do well I hope my friends and I will make up another order next autumn.

T. MADISON, Jr., England.

The bulbs, etc., arrived on Saturday, and am happy to say, proved satisfactory in every respect. I like to deal with *you*, as you always do a great deal better than you promise. Whenever I need anything more in your line you will be sure to hear from me.

JAS. F. HALL, Pa.

Clematis coccinea arrived to-day and are very satisfactory. Hope to send you for more in a few days.

F. L. TEMPLE, Mass.

The *Lilium auratum* arrived to-day and are very nice. We have sold one-half of them already and may order some additional.

BECKERT BROS., Pa.

S. J. Accept my thanks for your Catalogue of Hardy Perennial Plants. It is what I have been looking for, but have not before been able to find.

S. J. SPALDING, Mass.

We have had your plants here, always having the best success with them, and having inquiry from the above party for native plants not in our collection, I send you her address, knowing if she sends you an order that she will be *satisfied with the result.*

J. FOLLANSBEE, Mass.

The *Lilium auratum* bulbs did remarkably well, every one blooming profusely. This I attribute to the splendid bulbs you sent me, for which I kindly thank you.

DAVID GREENWAY, Wis.

Please find enclosed draft to cover bill for Clematis. They were satisfactory, as was your promptness in sending them. They were received 24 hours after my telegram ordering them was sent.

J. F. LE C.

Rochester, N. Y.

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